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Random Notes

Knowing little of the working of railroads, it's not possible for an outsider to give an informed opinion on the merits of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the diesel locomotive firemen now on strike.

Both Mr. N. R. Crump and Mr. W. E. Gamble have stated their respective positions; nevertheless, there appears to be common sense in the views put forward by the representatives of the firemen. The C. P. R. president may talk of modern automation, yet the fact remains that a man engaged in driving a diesel locomotive has enough to do without keeping a watch on both sides of the track. If such a lookout is provided on passenger trains, it seems equally obvious to be needed on freights.

At present, to speak of Calgary alone, the task of picketing the railway's premises is an unenviable one. Parading up and down streets carrying signs "On strike" hoisted on poles, in a sense in so-called "brink-of-war" speech of US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who late in January warned that gravest risk of war lay in possibility of miscalculation by a potential aggressor as to how far it could go without irrevocably committing world to disastrous conflict. Incredible danger, Mr. Dulles asserted, lay in failure of Westerners to state clearly and unequivocally their chosen line of defence and to make clear their determination to oppose aggression moment that line is violated. Unfortunately, Mr. Dulles has yet to make clear, so far as UN is concerned, where that demarcation line lies in Middle East.

Also in January Soviet Union launched propaganda attack aimed at winning Japan away from Western democracies and bringing that country, only fully-industrialized nation in the Orient, within Sino-Soviet orbit. Threat of Japan was closer trade relations with Asiatic mainland and negotiation of peace treaty with Russia, which would be prelude to Japan's admission to UN.

Marshal Bulganin's note to President Eisenhower, early in February, proposing that US and USSR enter into bilateral non-aggression pact, was Kremlin's next move early in 1956 aimed at undermining NATO and giving color of sincerity to Soviet "peace" offensive. US Government was prompt to recognise that purpose of Bulganin note was not that of making world safe for democracy, but rather as a way for further expansion of Soviet Union's sphere of influence without danger of precipitating major war. Proposal for bilateral non-aggression pact was promptly rejected by President Eisenhower.

Most striking Soviet move of 1956 was denunciation of late dictator Josef Stalin by Soviet communist party boss Nikita Khrushchev at 20th Congress of Soviet communist party in Moscow in February. Attack of Stalin and alleged repudiation of policies of terrorism associated with late dictator's regime constituted carefully-calculated attempt on part of Kremlin to convince free world that new era of "democratic liberalism" would mark Soviet rule under Bulganin and Khrushchev.

First real evidence of factionalism in Soviet heirarchy quickly became manifest with confession of Molotov, who was still Foreign Minister of USSR, to having made statement regarded by Khrushchev and Bulganin as contrary to communist party line. Ideological somersaults of Bulganin-Khrushchev clique caused consternation and confusion among communists and fellow-travellers abroad. Seeds of "national" communism, which had already sprouted in Yugoslavia, began to germinate in other satellite countries.

Disarmament Conference in London in spring of 1956 provided further evidence of Soviet Union's determination to destroy Atlantic Alliance. Soviet delegates at London conference, with diabolical subtlety, suggested that discussion of possible ban on nuclear weapons be deferred, and that prior consideration be given to drastic reduction in size of standing armies and of conventional weapons. Purpose of Soviet's proposal, clearly, was to exploit to Kremlin's advantage so called "nuclear stalemate," in which neither side is anxious to risk annihilation in total atomic warfare, and to facilitate, by weakening conventional forces of Western Powers, Soviet Union's policy of piecemeal aggression.

—The Letter Review

International Affairs

In international affairs, 1956 marked end of era of "competitive co-existence" and emergence of new era of crisis in which, at year's end both Soviet Union and Western Powers were faced with necessity of re-assessing their position and of formulating policies appropriate to the fundamental changes that have taken place in East-West relations, and in their respective spheres of influence.

1956 opened with suggestion from Soviet Premier Bulganin that "spirit of Geneva," dating from "Summit conference" of July, 1955, be kept alive, and that consideration be given by major powers to holding of another Big Power conference. When Bulganin's proposal died aborning, Kremlin, in further attempt to "soften up" Western world and weaken NATO alliance, announced that military spending by Soviet Union would be cut by 8.5 per cent in 1956.

Answer to these phony "peace" overtures from Kremlin came in so-called "brink-of-war" speech of US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who late in January warned that gravest risk of war lay in possibility of miscalculation by a potential aggressor as to how far it could go without irrevocably committing world to disastrous conflict. Incredible danger, Mr. Dulles asserted, lay in failure of Westerners to state clearly and unequivocally their chosen line of defence and to make clear their determination to oppose aggression moment that line is violated. Unfortunately, Mr. Dulles has yet to make clear, so far as UN is concerned, where that demarcation line lies in Middle East.

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NEW COLORS FOR 1957 CAR PLATES

Alberta's car license plates for 1957 will have blue letters on a white background, according to provincial officials.

The plates will conform to standards advocated by manufacturers and licensing officials in other parts of Canada and the U.S.

Standard specifications call for a plate six inches by 12 inches which Alberta has been using for years. Holes are located seven inches apart and 4¼ inches from top to bottom.

In preparation for the new license year which opens April 1st, 400,000 plates made by prisoners at Fort Saskatchewan provincial jail are completed and in storage

More than 55,000 Canadians make their living in the Canadian telephone industry which is provided by some 2,800 separate systems.

For a century cotton manufacture has been an industry of major importance in Canada and today is still the largest segment of the Canadian primary textiles industry.

VALUABLE AIDS TO BETTER FARMING

The attention of producers in Western Canada is drawn to the Variety and Fertilizer recommendations which are now being made in such province, for 1957.

These recommendations are reviewed annually by the special provincial committees concerned and are revised where necessary on the basis of the latest field trials and experiments. Those who take advantage of this carefully prepared information, therefore, stand to benefit directly from the work that has been carried out with a view to assisting farmers in planning their operations for the coming season.

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Best Dressed

Songstress Shirley Harmer was recently elected one of the ten best-dressed women in Canada by a nation-wide poll of impartial fashion experts. As everyone knows, Shirley is the star of CBC-TV's weekly revue "Showtime."

DELIA F.W.U.A.

The January meeting of the Delia F.W.U.A. was held at the home of Mrs. H. Stevenson, with Mrs. M. Marshall, president, in the chair. There were eight members and two visitors present.

The meeting opened by repeating the Farm Women's Creed.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted

The Treasurer's report was read.

Our Boxing Night dance was a great success and, as usual, Bob Hoy's Orchestra provided splendid music.

It was moved and seconded by Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Wm. Friedley, that an Amateur Program be sponsored on March 1st. Proceeds to go to the Delia Community Hall. Committee to be Mrs M. Williams, Mrs. C. Greer, Mrs. C. Friedley, and Mrs D. Morrison.

Mrs. M. Marshall then gave a very good report on the Convention which she and Mrs. Wm. Friedley attended

Mrs. M. Williams moved that the meeting adjourn.

After which the hostesses, Mrs H. Stevenson and Mrs C. Friedly, served a delicious lunch, and a social half hour was enjoyed.

The next meeting to be held on Feb 14th, at the home of Mrs W. Mason, with Mrs. M. Marshall, as co-hostess.—Con.

At the end of 1955 some 6,600,000 Canadians were covered by voluntary hospital insurance.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Pregnancy and Lactation Reduce Wool Production in Sheep

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter

S E REES — Wool specialist.

Recent results from the Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, indicate that on a fairly low protein ration the wool production of ewes raising twin lambs was 19 per cent less than those raising singles. When the protein intake was increased this difference amounted to 31 per cent. The low ration contained approximately 7 per cent protein until 8 weeks before lambing and 10 per cent thereafter, while the high ration contained 13 per cent protein. These results were obtained during an experimental period of 8 months.

The reduction in wool production of ewes with twins resulted from a shorter fiber length, a decrease in fiber thickness, and from the fact that some of the wool follicles stopped functioning. This decline took place in the ewes on the low ration and as a result it had a greater effect on total wool production.

On the basis of samples taken from tattooed areas on the sides, it was found that the greatest wool growth was reached during the October to December period. This was the period after the lambs had been weaned and there were no major demands being made on the ewes' body. The ewes on the low ration and as a result it had a greater effect on total wool production.

On the basis of samples taken from tattooed areas on the sides, it was found that the greatest wool growth was reached during the October to December period. This was the period after the lambs had been weaned and there were no major demands being made on the ewes' body. The ewes on the low ration during this period and it was found that by February wool production had begun to decline. By April, which represented a period of advanced pregnancy, production had declined even further. Protection placed the greatest strain on wool growth and results indicate that the rate of production at this time was less than 45 per cent of that during the October-December period.

These results point to the fact that an adequate level of nutrition must be provided in order to obtain high wool production. A ration containing at least 10 per cent protein, i.e. the equivalent of good alfalfa hay, has been found to be the most satisfactory for both wool and lamb production. Breeding ewes being maintained under range conditions should receive a protein supplement at least during the last 6 to 8 weeks of pregnancy and during lactation until green grass is available.

GRASSHOPPERS—1957

The grasshopper surveys in southern Alberta indicate that the only regions liable to infestation in 1957 are in the extreme south central areas of the province, reports W. A. Lohay, Supervisor Crop Protection, Alberta Department of Agriculture. This area extends south between Taber and Bow Island through Skiff and Aldersyde to the U.S. border, with a northeast extension running through Turin over to Carmangay and Lomond. This embraces an area of approximately 2,800 square miles.

The infestation throughout this region is rated light, he says, and with spring and summer weather similar to the past few years very little damage is expected.

Two species of grasshoppers are involved—the lesser migratory and two-striped. The former species has shown a gradual increase in prominence in the last few years. If this trend continues and if the years tend to be dry, we can anticipate serious trouble within a few years, Mr. Lohay adds.

Grasshopper infestations in the Peace River country were light and localized last year, and it is not expected that any serious trouble will develop in 1957.

The Department of Agriculture has ample supplies of Aldrin on hand for distribution to municipalities where required. Farmers who may have to apply control measures for grasshoppers will be able to obtain their supplies from local authorities. For more details see your District Agriculturists and Field Supervisors.

Nearly one tenth of the province of Quebec lies south of the St. Lawrence River.—Quick Canadian Facts.

Winter Most Dangerous Season For Motoring

The darkest months of the year in winter are also the most dangerous for motorists and pedestrians, according to a motor club official.

"It's the same story every year," he said. "Although the toll of drivers and automobile passengers is highest during the peak summer travel months, the sharp rise in the number of pedestrian fatalities during winter always pushes the total motorist-pedestrian death figure close to the 4,000 mark."

The motor club official said the reasons for the high death rate during December are usually given as darkness and adverse weather conditions, but he added that these were factors which could be circumvented if everyone adjusted his driving and walking habits to suit winter conditions.

He listed the following safety rules as "good insurance against winter accidents":

For motorists:

1. Be extra alert for pedestrians.
2. Slow down at dusk—turn on lights just before sundown.
3. Keep all car windows clear—never drive while snow, moisture or frost obscure windshield, side or rear windows.
4. Don't put too much faith in snow tires or chains—neither will stop your car as quickly on snow or ice-covered streets as regular tires will on dry pavement.
5. Keep plenty of distance between your car and the car ahead.

For pedestrians:

1. Always wear something white, light-coloured or reflectorized after dark.
2. Walk on the left side of the road, facing traffic, if there's no sidewalk or pathway beside the road.
3. Cross city streets only at designated cross-walks, and with the proper signal.
4. Never carry packages or an umbrella in a way that obscures your vision.

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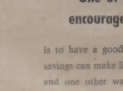

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CHECKING ANEMIA

Anemia in young pigs is easily prevented, says A. J. Charnetski, livestock supervisor, Alberta department of agriculture. He advises treating on the third, tenth and eighteenth days with reduced iron. Half the amount that lies flat on a dime is the recommended dose. Better still, he says, use an iron preparation which comes in a tube or paste form or the liquid form preparations in plastic bottles. At the same time you are giving the pigs their iron, see that they also get their Vitamin A and D. This can be achieved by giving each pig four or five drops of highly concentrated cod-liver oil.

There were more births in 1955 than in any other year in Canadian history.

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- ☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Saturday Night (bi-weekly) ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Country Guide ..... 3 Yrs.
- ☐ Chatelaine ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Western Producer ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Saskatchewan Farmer ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Canada Poultryman ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ La Revue Populaire ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Canadian Cattleman ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Rod & Gun in Canada ..... 1 Yr.
- ☐ Modern Screen ..... 1 Yr.

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- ☐ McCall's Magazine ..... 1 Yr.
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Tuberculosis kills few young folk: still serious cause of disability

By LLOYD WILLIAMS
Research Economist, Research and Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Public Health

A few years ago tuberculosis was associated in the minds of most people with "consumption" in teen-agers, especially young girls. Is this still true?

The answer is NO as far as deaths are concerned. Tuberculosis —at least in Saskatchewan—is no longer the killer it was 30 or 40 years ago among our young women. In fact, Dr. John Orr, General Superintendent of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League, can now report that in 1954, the last year for which he has complete figures, only four persons between the ages of 10 and 29 died from tuberculosis. While all of these deaths occurred among the Indian population, the mortality picture for both Indians and whites today represents a dramatic improvement.

But what about illness arising from active tuberculosis disease. The facts confirm, unfortunately, what has been suspected for some time. Tuberculosis is still a most serious infectious disease among young people in the productive prime of life. It is a disabling disease. It causes more time off from work, play, and study than any other infection. And there is still a lot of active tuberculosis among the adolescents and young adults of Saskatchewan. Each year, on the average, there are still about 230 young persons between 10 and 29 years of age who must be hospitalized in sanatoria because they have contracted tuberculosis.

This is not because of any special susceptibility among adolescents. Not too long ago it was thought that young girls maturing into womanhood acquired tuberculosis because of an innate constitutional weakness.

Now we know (partly from investigations of Dr. R. G. Ferguson, former General Superintendent of the League) that young people get tuberculosis mainly because they are beginning to enlarge their social activities and then finally leave the sheltered environment of the home to come in contact with active cases of tuberculosis among the apparently well population probably for the first time in their lives. It is the first exposure to tuberculosis with much increased contact socially and occupationally that explains the increased rate in the late teens and the twenties.

Here's a 5-year picture

How many teen-agers are actually getting active disease in Saskatchewan serious enough to require sanatorium bed care for many months? Here are the facts: In the five-year period just ended, 57 boys and 45 girls between 15 and 24 years of age were admitted to sanatoria for treatment. Among the teen-agers between 15 and 19, there were 64 boys and 111 girls (the girls seem to get around more socially and their activities are likely to bring them into more frequent contact with other persons spreading the disease).

Similarly, among young adults between 20 and 24, there were 404 cases reported in Saskatchewan of whom 92 were men and 112 were women.

As people move up in the age range there is still a lot of tuberculosis, although fewer women, proportionately, fall prey to active disease. A total of 168 cases were discovered in the 25 to 29 age group by the Anti-Tuberculosis League in the five years just ended. Seventy-nine of them were men and 89 were women.

Could these cases among young people have been prevented? Was it inevitable that 863 young people in this province should, in the last five years, have contracted tuberculosis serious enough to require hospitalization?

And are we to expect that about 230 young people will get the disease every year?

Not at all. Since most active tuberculosis comes from being exposed to spreaders, frequently under conditions not favorable to good health, teen-agers can do a great deal to avoid the risk of serious infection.

Nor do they have to become stay-at-homes. Good food, good habits of play and work and study, good habits of rest—these common-sense health rules need no new importance.

Young people are becoming more conscious of the need for periodic check-up. They have learned why it's important to attend the mass survey or have a chest x-ray when they apply for a job.

And these commonsense measures work. In the 10-year period from the early 1940's to the 1950's, the incidence of new cases of TB among young adults has been cut in half. Determined efforts can lead to eradication.

Sleep alone and like it!

What will they dream up next? Imagine an electric blanket campaign with an objective of 5,000 blankets a month sold between November 28 and December 15. This is not merely a gimmick to sell more blankets, but to create more advertising revenue for the newspapers which use electrical energy for the utility companies! It's a plan to provide folks with the "rest of sleep" life requires—the constant-temperature automatic electric blanket.

In the days of our forefathers and long before fine woolen mills were in many parts of the country, most retired to beds of straw newly carded by hand and woven into dull, heavy, smelly blankets. Later when Scandinavia, of a warm and comforter, she meant the Eiderdown, down from the eider duck is just about the lightest insulation there is, so that is why it was used in the old comforters.

As the population became greater in the new land, the price of eiderdown changed as the make of bedding to sheets, woolen blankets and still lighter bedspreads, in beautiful designs and colors, found favor in the cities.

Modern living is again on the march and electric blankets incorporate the lightness of the eiderdown, warmth of woolen blankets and thermostatic control.

The heating pad with its multiple uses was the forerunner of the automatic electric blanket. Folks may have been hard to convince that they wouldn't get up in smoke if they forgot to turn off the pad before going to sleep. The automatic electric blanket is fool-proof and will give years of uninterrupted service.

Blankets may be purchased with single or dual controls. Single controls mean that the temperature of the whole blanket is the same, at whatever temperature you wish. Dual control means hubby, sleeping in flannelette pyjamas, may set his side of the blanket at a lower temperature than the little woman who retires in a sheery rayon.

PENNY UNIVERSITIES

Called penny universities, the coffee houses of 16th century England were seats of wit and learning. When Charles II closed them as places of sedition in 1675, the protest was so severe that he quickly revoked his proclamation.

Mexican lake draws tourists

Travelers to Mexico almost invariably include the beautiful region around Lake Patzcuaro in their itineraries. The lake is 245 miles west of Mexico City.

Its scenic beauty, combined with the sturdy life of the Indians who dwell around its shores, acts as a powerful magnet for visitors who want to see samples of typical native life in Mexico.

Lake Mexico City itself, Lake Patzcuaro is set at a high altitude —6,750 feet above sea level in comparison with Pike's Peak's 14,000. It is surrounded by majestic mountains. The excellent highway running from Mexico City to Guadalajara leads directly to its shores, and there is also overnight railroad service, complete with sleeping cars.

Lake Patzcuaro is the stronghold of the Tarascan Indians. A gentle and handsome race whose ways of life have changed very little since the time of Cortez. The lake is 40 miles long and about 19 miles wide. At its head straddle the large town of Quiroga on the main highway.

Old costumes still worn

Villages dot the many shores of the lake. Every Friday the people gather about the open-air market at the town of Patzcuaro, paddling across the lake in scooped-out logs called pirogues. The Indians of the lake region still wear their time-old costumes. The men sport tight-fitting trousers, a lastily flung poncho, and a wide-brimmed straw hat. The women prefer to full skirts and blouses with their hair invariably tied in two braids, with the ends of the braids. The children are dressed like their parents, with the very youngest going to their mothers' hips by a tightly wound shawl.

To enjoy this region's peculiar charm, take a leisurely steep way across the lake to hilly Janitzio Island. Boarding a modern launch in the Indian village, they chug through the reeds and rushes out to deep water, and there pause while the Indians pay their tribute to the "butterfly nets" into the placid billows. These nets are shaped like huge figure eights, with stiff wood edges. Holding the nets by the wooden handles, the fishermen dip them swiftly, swivel them with their wrists, and bring them up quickly again with a small load of tiny silver fishes, which are a delicacy to all Indian homes.

Children gain in weaving

Janitzio Island is a steep projection from the lake. It probably is the cone of the crater of this whole volcano-formed basin. On its eastern side is a village clinging to the slopes. Here the Tarascan Indians live in their time-favored ways. As the approaches its first launch, one sees the women scrubbing their laundry on hard rocks at the water's edge. Long nets used for deep-water fishing are drying along the town's steep lanes to dry. Children help their mothers weave new netting, while the cackle of chickens and even little pigs wander around at will.

These Indians have a strong social system they have followed throughout the ages. They cultivate their little church, but have a pre-Spanish code that no one can defy. It governs their dress, customs and livelihood. Modern Mexico has established a school, which is one of the most interesting places to visit on the island.

Atop Janitzio, above the quaint village, rises a giant statue of the local hero Gen. Jose Morelos, who started the campaign for independence in 1810, only to be executed by the Spaniards when he failed. Now he is venerated as the founding father in all this region. His squat and faint statue has its arms extended up into a clenched fist. It was built in such an odd form by the Mexican Army in order to have a hollow interior in which murals of the hero's entire life could be mounted.

Back in Patzcuaro the Friday market is an exciting sight. Beautiful Indian rugs of pure wool and varied design are the proudest offerings. But don't try to bargain too much! The price on my rug went up the more I endeavored to pry it down!

Visitors are made very comfortable at a beautiful hotel known as the Posada de Don Vasco, whose verandahs and balconies give fine views of the lake across the fields and gardens. Completed in 1939, it adheres to the colonial spirit of the lake people. It has authentic period furniture, lemon and grapefruit trees in its patios, and servants attired in colorful costume. To conform to the times, a new wing is "modern motel," offering bungalow alleys, table tennis, and a jukebox to make its contemporary visitors feel at home.

Dieselization plans to be expanded

Canadian National Railways, embarking on a plan of territorial dieselization, has announced orders for 222 diesel units with a total value of $44,700,000. When delivery is completed late next year, CNR lines east of Montreal and west of Edmonton will be almost fully dieselized.

Since the inauguration of CNR's dieselization program, 1,005 passenger, freight, yard and work units have been placed in service. Deliveries early in 1957 will complete a five-year plan of dieselizing specific routes and services, and the plan of completely dieselizing territories, starting from the east and west coasts, will begin

Presence of these sheep in the field in this famous Christmas painting precludes possibility Christ's birth occurred in December, scholars agree.

Scholars ponder date of Christ's birth

It was not December 25, they agree

By RAYMOND WILCOVE
(Written Especially for CPC)

Millions all over the world once again celebrated Christmas, blissfully unaware that scholars have disputed for centuries the exact date when Jesus Christ was born.

If one thing is certain, it is that the Savior was not born December 25, the date generally observed as His natal day. On that, scholars are agreed.

The Bible rules out December 25 as a possibility. Although most people observe that date now, Christmas has been celebrated on previous occasions on November 17, March 28, April 19 or 20, and May 20. Roman Orthodox and some others still observe January 6 as Christmas.

While the Bible does not furnish many clues as to the date of Christ's birth, it does make it pretty clear that it did not occur December 25. Because Luke wrote that at the time of His birth "... there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock at night."

Bethlehem is situated in the mountains some about 700 miles latitude as El Paso, Texas. December is bitterly cold there and the flocks remain under cover.

During this period of inclement weather, the shepherds kept their sheep in shelters during the night.

Luke gives a clue to when the Christ child was born. During the hot months, the sheep will not graze in the fields while the sun is shining. But, in summer, the shepherds were wont to lead their charges to the pasture at night.

On the basis of this, scholars estimate that Christ was born in the early autumn.

Why then December 25? One theory is that the date was selected by an early Christian ruler in Rome because the Saturnalia, a great Roman holiday, was observed from December 19 to 26.

It is speculated that this ruler felt that observances of Christmas at this time would lessen the impact of the pagan holiday.

The Roman festival had many of the features of our Christmas observance. Gifts were exchanged, Announcements of impending phenomena occurred in 7 B.C. and business offices were closed, school children were given a holiday, and Roman citizens feasted other with Io Saturnalia. Today, we say "Merry Christmas".

However, December 25 also was observed by early Britons, long before they became Christians, but as the first day of the new year.

During several periods in history, Christians banned the observance of Christmas. The British Parliament did so at one time, as did the Pilgrims. The latter thought it was a sacrilege to observe it in a festive manner.

In what year was Christ born?

Here again no one knows. A Roman monk set date at A.D. 1, about 800 years after His birth, but scholars now virtually are agreed he erred.

Astronomers have speculated that the Star of Bethlehem which directed the three wise men to Bethlehem, actually was a conjunction of the planets Saturn and Jupiter. Astronomers say this phenomena occurred in 7 B.C.

However, some historians think Christ was born in 4, 3 or 6 B.C.

"Stop the clock" on spoilage of fish and meat

Twelve years of research have paid off for a Vancouver scientist whose discovery of how to "stop the clock" on spoilage of fish and meat is considered the greatest advance since the advent of frozen foods 25 years ago.

The scientist is Dr. Hugh L. A. Tarr, 51, a bacteriologist for the Canadian Department of Fisheries, who discovered the process of keeping food fresh which will save the world untold millions of dollars annually.

It was a red letter day for Dr. Tarr recently when the Canadian government officially accepted the use of his process for keeping fish, one of Canada's major foods, fresh for much longer periods than hitherto possible.

Fame came to this slight, balding, intense man when he discovered that a new antibiotic known as Aureomycin (chlortetracycline) could preserve the freshness of fish packed in ice, but without freezing, for up to three weeks.

His discovery was another tremendous advance for science and will take on increasing significance in the years to come as the world's population continues to move ahead of its food-producing capacity.

As Canadian terms his discovery means this: the housewife, no matter where she lives, will be able to serve fish in as sweet, firm and tasty a condition as when the fish was caught from the ocean or prairie lake.

In world terms, it means that underprivileged areas, where refrigeration is not available or too expensive, will eventually be able to get fresh meat and fish killed many days before. The cost will be lower and their standard of living will be improved as well as their health.

Record number of deaths on Manitoba roads

October motor accidents set a new record in the number of people killed and injured on Manitoba roads. Provincial registrar of motor vehicles, R. B. Baillie, reports that 26 people were killed and 369 injured.

This brings the highway death toll for the first 10 months of the year to 117, compared to 99 during the same period last year.

While traffic accidents continue to decline in Winnipeg they are still climbing in the rest of the province, Mr. Baillie said. Excluding Greater Winnipeg, St. James and St. Boniface, the 10-month toll was 74 for the province—an increase of six over 1955 and almost double the deaths in the same period in 1950. Injuries have reached 1,162, a substantial increase.

Many home wiring jobs inadequate or defective, safety experts report

Increased use of electricity during winter months brings a substantial increase in fires and accidents across Canada, with as many as 125 tragic fires a week, according to the All Canada Insurance Federation.

Officials say that Canadians have been buying more useful and time-saving electrical appliances than ever before, but warned that many home wiring system have not been checked for safety since.

A blown fuse is a warning that circuits are overloaded or defective, officials said. Makeshift fuses and tampering are major causes of destructive and tragic fires in the home.

Safety experts recommend the following precautions for the winter months:

1. Employ only skilled electricians for installation and maintenance of electric wiring and appliances; make sure circuits are heavy enough to carry peak loads.

2. Overloaded circuits and use of improper fuses or substitutes is hazardous.

3. Never string wires under rugs, over hooks or in exposed places where constant wear will make them dangerous.

4. Choose only recognized brands when buying appliances, and preferably ones bearing the Underwriters Laboratories seal of safety.

5. Never leave electric iron with current on.

6. Be on the lookout for breaks and signs of wear in lamp and appliance cords.

Funny and Otherwise

Have your heard about the three deaf fellers who were ridin' the train to London?

"What station is this?" asked the first.

"Wembley," said the guard.

"Heavens," said the second feller, "I thought it was Thursday."

"So am I," said the third. "Let's all have a drink!!!

The veteran husband of 10 years was at the office of the marriage counsellor.

"When I was first married," said the unhappy spouse, "I was very happy. I'd come home late at night, My little dog would race around barking, and my wife would bring me my slippers. Now when I come home, my dog brings me my slippers, and my wife barks at me."

"I don't know what you're complaining about," said the marriage counsellor. "You're still getting the same service."

"I'm beginning to think my husband is getting tired of me," moaned Mrs. Jones.

"Well, he never buys me any candy or flowers. He never takes me out, and he hasn't been home for seven weeks."

The minister was about to christen the baby and asked the proud parents for his name.

The beaming mother took a deep breath and said, "Randolph Morgan Montgomery Alfred Van Christopher Mcdonald."

Turning to his assistant, the minister whispered, "More water, please."

A Texan passed away, and upon arriving at the gates of his eternal home, remarked, "Gee, I know though Heaven would be so much like Texas."

"Son," said the man at the gate sadly, "this ain't Heaven."

Powdered graphite can cure sticky locks

Sticky locks can often be cured by blowing powdered graphite into the latch opening.

A handy squeeze tube of graphite can be purchased at any hardware store.

If the latch sticks against the door frame latch plate, a bit of paste floor wax rubbed on the latch and allowed to dry may lubricate it enough to work easily.

The word equinox, referring to the time when day and night are of equal length, comes from a Latin word meaning "equal night".

Delicious!

Serve warm, generously buttered ... a delicious tea-time treat. If you bake at home there's never a failure when you use dependable Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast!

ALMOND TWISTS

1. Measure into bowl
   1 cup lukewarm water
   Stir in
   2 teaspoons granulated sugar
   Sprinkle with contents of
   2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
   Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
2. Cream
   ⅓ cup butter or margarine
   Blend in
   ⅓ cup granulated sugar
   1 slightly-beaten egg
   2 tablespoons water
   1½ teaspoons almond extract
3. Sift
   2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
   and beat well smooth and elastic. Work in an additional
   2¼ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
4. Turn out on lightly-floured board; kneed until smooth and elastic, place in greased bowl, brush top of dough with melted shortening. Cover, let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.
5. Meantime prepare and combine
   ¼ cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs
   ½ cup blanched almonds, finely-ground
   ⅔ cup granulated sugar
   1 slightly-beaten egg
   2 tablespoons water
   1½ teaspoons almond extract
6. Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread ½ of almond filling to within ½ inch of edges. Roll up like a jelly roll. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Repeat second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, for 30 to 35 minutes. Yield: 36 twists.

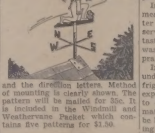
FLEISCHMANN'S ACTIVE DRY YEAST — KEEP ON SHELF OR IN REFRIGERATOR — NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP
with EDITH WATSON LEGATE

Indian weathervane

Dates from Colonial times. The 16-inch figure is cut out of wood and painted in true Indian colors. Pattern 243 gives tracing designs for this figure, also a crowing cock.

This Indian weathervane design



and the direction letters. Method of mounting is clearly shown. The pattern will be mailed for 35c. It is included in the Windmill and Weathervane Packet which contains five patterns for $1.50.

Wall cabinet

A wall cabinet with side panels that fold in at an angle to center portion gives compact, easy-to-

PATTERN 214

reach storage for hand tools. Pattern 214 contains illustrated directions for making it with four or six panels according to your needs. It will be mailed for 35c. This pattern is one of five in the Woodworkers' Packet for $1.50.

Address order to:

Home Workshop Patterns, Department P.P.L., 4453 West 24th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

Patterns

College knit

7165

by Alice Brooks

A college gal will appreciate a gift of warm, attractive mittens and smart styles—knit in a jiffy!

Pattern 7165: Directions for scarf, mittens; sizes small, medium, large included. Decoration chart in. Jockey in sport yarn, choice of two lengths.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Household Arts Department, Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Two FREE patterns—printed in our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Book—stunning designs for yourself, for your home—just for you, our readers! Dozens of other designs to order—all easy, fascinating hand-work! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book right away!

NEW PRINTED PATTERN EASIER—FASTER MORE ACCURATE

Each One Yard 35"

4855

One size
Misses

PRINTED PATTERN

Our newest Printed Pattern — JIFFY-KNIT! Paper pattern in all one piece; just pin to fabric, cut complete as it comes. Each of these pretty little styles takes just ONE yard of 35-inch!

Printed Pattern 4855 includes all three styles: Misses' Medium Size only. Any one takes 1 yard 35-inch fabric. Applique transfer.

Jiffy-cut pattern is easiest to cut and sew. All pattern parts are printed on ONE large piece.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Workers divert river and build dams in dry channel

By JAMES K. SPARKMAN

Word-nimble newsmen touring the St. Lawrence construction sites this year are writing that the river these days scarcely knows which side of its bed it will get up on. The statement is an apt one, for the St. Lawrence, here occasioned through centuries to thread around a scatter-shot of islands, is being pushed around a good deal. It never is reversed, but its choice of main channels is being thwarted and cmd soon will be limited to a man-made pattern.

Expensive? Yes, in a land of rocky rapids; but it pays off, despite the costs of enormous excavations and cliff-high cofferdam constructions, for it permits builders of the power and spillway dams to cast their concrete in a dry gulch.

River shifting by now is hardly engineering news. American construction men have, in recent years, forced shallow-bed rivers from one path into another, built a bridge above dry land, then by controlled erosion diverted the stream back into its original channel.

But the St. Lawrence is different. It is big; draining as it does the runoff rainfall of 300,000 square miles, the whole Great Lakes region. It is fast, flowing downhill here in a noisy torrent. And its banks are not broad and shallow.

Further, hydraulic planners for a multiple-shifting operation had far less than a free hand. Engineers were forced to guarantee an almost unchanged flow pattern downriver from the lock and dam sites. Untouchable too was the 14-foot-deep navigation channel that now skirts the Canadian banks of the rapids, for existing shipping must not be delayed.

Probably the luckiest chapmunk hereabouts are the two dozen fish that neglected to swim clean of the first two cofferdams that bottled off one side channel where the Barnhart power dam now is rising.

When centrifugal pumps gurgled out all but the last gallons of a good-sized lake and the swirl of fins and tails was seen, there was some talk of a fish fry. But the company generously hailed the remaining finny friends into buckets and dumped them back into the river.

This cofferdamming and pumping begun "Stage One" of the power project construction. "Stage One" also includes building the south half of the Long Sault regulating dam — another dry-channel job—in a river bottom isolated by high steel walls driven between the New York mainland and the eastern tip of Long Sault Island. An excavation called "Cut C" let the south-channel flow bypass construction.

'Stage Two' prepared

Later, when this first half of the dam is finished, its control bays will be left open. "Cut C" will be filled, and still-bigger "Cut F" opened, and cofferdamming begun for the northern-half construction.

But "Stage Two" requires the drying up of another lateral of the north channel — otherwise a prohibitive length of steel-edge cofferdam would have to be driven. "Cut C" will be filled with rock and dirt; "Cut F" will direct the river flow through the half-finished dam in such a way as to insure proper water levels here at the port of Cornwall and adequate water for the still-operating Alcoa power dam and city water supply system at Massena.

Preparation for "Stage Two" is one of the tourist attractions along Kings Highway No. 2 west of here. Tall towers like oil derricks support a cable that spans the Sault rapids. When "Stage Two" officially begins dump cars will shuttle out across the cable, dropping huge rocks into the white-capped torrent below—until a temporary dam is built strong enough to divert the whole river through the gates of the Long Sault dam.

According to plans, the second half of Long Sault will reach completion before the Barnhart power dam, so the rock dam will later be removed and the Long Sault cofferdam sliding headed for reuse elsewhere.

"Cut F" will remain open, a desirable part of the over-all channel changes needed to insure that winter-ice surfaces of the newformed lake will not be broken by the steady flow of water through turbine intakes at the power dam.

Safety-helmeted workmen on the dams are openly dubious of all this. They confess that they watch closely the river levels to see how well the plans turn out.

Yet all this has been tried. The channel widths and depths have been tested experimentally on scale models maintained by Ontario Hydro at its service depot at Islington, near Toronto. There, in a little river valley, where one foot represents 500 feet horizontally and 100 feet vertically, waders in knee boots dump dye into the "river" and watch closely to see how fast the stream moves it.

They take careful notes to see if smooth flow develops, or if basic eroding turbulence is formed, little bbie eddies twisting and turning behind the little cofferdams they have pinced out into the stream. Strips of tin embedded upright in the stream bottom simulate the rapids.

But Ontario Hydro has not relied on "laboratory experiment" alone in projecting the channels that will be needed for smooth river movement without channel-scouring, ship-twisting turbulence.

At night, Hydro men can also be seen beaming spotlights on the river surfaces here to determine by ripple counts, what is going on beneath the surface. By day, helicopters and blimps have hovered over spots unreachable by boat, dropping sounding lines into the frothy depths.

All this work alone has cost more than $2,000,000, but there is no one at Islington who doubts that it will pay off and show up in black figures when the final costs are computed. For similar laboratory planning backed by on-the-site observation saved the power company more than $5,000,000 in construction of its mammoth new power plant at Niagara Falls.

Care of pets

"Every child should have a pet." This is a pleasant theory often quoted sentimentally. But every pet needs care, and parents must not neglect this essential part of child training. Loving parents and uncles and aunts present kittens, and puppies and rabbits as presents to children too young to understand their care. Toddlers without intending cruelty, often tease an animal till it becomes mean to protect itself.

The General Manager of Toronto Humane Society says that children under eight years of age are too young to assume responsibility for a pet's care and that this is where parents must step in. Often children will care for a pet until the novelty wears off. Then it's dull. There are adults too who "love" pets when they are small and cute but don't want them around when grown. Children over eight who are given a pet, should be made to understand that it is not a toy. They should be given instruction on its proper feeding and care. This teaches them kindness and consideration not only for animals but for human beings. We often hear of pets, played with at the summer cottage and left to fend for themselves during the winter. There is much to learn about the waifs, the strays, the hurt, the hungry. The care of a pet adds to the duties of the day, but it is a great training in responsibility and loyalty and adds to a larger pity for all maltreated creatures, animal or human.

Aluminum nails

Nails made of aluminum are now in fairly general distribution because they do not rust, are also far lighter than common nails, but they seem expensive by the pound they really aren't, since so many more aluminum nails go into a pound than those of heavier steel. However, aluminum nails bend more easily than the more familiar heavier ones and should be driven with greater care.

Salk vaccine found effective in Saskatchewan

"One dose of polio vaccine is good, two doses are better, but the really important dose is the third," Dr. George Kinnaird, director of preventive services in the Saskatchewan health department said. "No cases of poliomyelitis had been reported in this province among children who have had three doses of Salk vaccine; nor has there been a death or case of paralysis among any of the thousands who have received one or more vaccinations."

The Department is making steady progress in its announced plan to offer the protection to some 830 000 Saskatchewan residents as supplies of vaccine become available and the immunization work can be done. Single doses of vaccine have been given 112,196 persons, mostly young children; second doses have been given 5,200; third doses, normally the ultimate in protection for the present have been given 32,134 persons.

Dr. Kinnaird said that during the summer just ended the incidence of poliomyelitis was remarkably light. "So far this year," he said, "only 19 cases have been reported and of these only six were the paralytic type. One of the paralysed patients had received a single dose of vaccine shortly before he became ill—too late to give protection."

Plans made early in the year to get the third does to children who in 1948-50 were realized but the department's plan to give two doses of vaccine to children born in 1948 to 1954 before the polio season commenced could be carried out, as not enough Salk vaccine was received. Consequently, the available vaccine was given on a "one shot" basis as far as it would go, and in this way 112,196 first doses were given.

Dr. Kinnaird reported the provincial department was now beginning to receive additional supplies of vaccine and in the organized health regions, where the full-time public health staff work on an organized basis, children are being given their second shots.

"It is expected," he said, "that by January 1, enough vaccine would have reached the department to permit second doses in the cities of Saskatoon and Regina and those centres that can be reached during the winter months."

"Obviously, rural points outside the health regions will have to be left until next spring, when the department also hopes to make the protection available to additional age groups of children to the age of 16, and also children born in 1953-54, or since the vaccination program began."

"In a huge, sparsely settled province the distribution of this vaccine is a difficult, complicated problem in organization. Nevertheless, our public health nurses distributed no less than 149,870 doses of Salk vaccine during the summer of 1956. There have been no complications."

Five villages report 100 percent SHSP tax collections

Five Saskatchewan villages have reported 100 percent collection of their 1957 Saskatchewan Hospitalization tax, according to a report issued by S. H. Haaland, acting director of the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan.

The villages of Paynton, Revenue, Stornoway, Bradwell and Jansen have all reported the tax "completely collected," said Mr. Haaland, "and there may be many more who have not specifically stated this fact in their returns. We appreciate the effort put forward by these communities."

Hospitalization taxes were due on November 30 and coverage is dated from one month after payment.

"Between 97 and 98 percent of the provincial population liable for the tax has been covered each year since the plan started," said Mr. Haaland, "and indications are this level of coverage will likely be reached again for 1956."

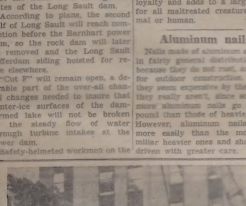
Tip for cleaning up after holiday meal

To erase cranberry spots from a white cloth, stretch the stained portion over a bowl and pour boiling water from a height of two or three feet on to the stain. Use the same method for colored clothes, but use warm water, not scalding. Brush gravy or salad dressing stains with soap jelly before washing. Scrape away candle-wax as much as possible, then sandwich the stained section between two clean white blotters, press with a warm iron to absorb the grease, and wash in warm suapsuds.

Traces of coffee or tea on white linens can be removed with the same treatment you give cranberry stains. But such stains on colored linens should be soaked in cool water, then washed in warm suds. Rub lipstick marks first with glycerine, then wash in warm water.

Helping hands

It is the men who take the time out from their leisure hours that give the youngsters of the community an opportunity to play hockey. It is a well-known fact that the majority of hockey stars playing in the big leagues come from the smaller communities. It is the same small communities with men working hard and long hours, that are giving these young hopefuls their big chance. 3237



LOOK MA, ONE HAND—The graceful statue in Rockefeller Center, New York City, appears to have no trouble supporting a huge Christmas tree. The 64-foot white spruce, a gift to the City from New Hampshire, was being raised into position by crane when the photographer caught tree and statue in this interesting angle.

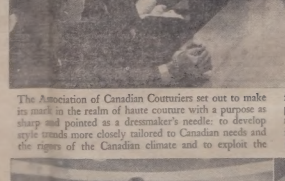
Canadian Stylists Contribute
Elegance in Fashion World

Backstage, before the show, there is all the bustle and excitement of an opening night. Petite Elaine Bedard, above, frequently models the costumes created by Jacques Michel whose clothes have an appealing "young-in-heart" air.

A close relationship exists between the Association and the Canadian Primary Textile Industry. Many of their shows feature Canadian texiles exclusively. Above, France Davies, of Montreal, discusses a new fabric with Canadian stylist Dick Whalley.

In the elegant but competitive world of high fashion, Canadian designers are steadily climbing up the gilt-edged ladder of public acceptance, and recently, international acclaim. Twenty top-flight Canadian Couturiers united in 1956 in a bid to bring Canada into the fashion spotlight hitherto the privileged domain of the "big Four" style setters who dictate fashions from Paris, Rome, London and New York. Above, Montreal's Marie France, whose creations have a romantic flair, works on a ballerina-length gown of Canadian nylon.

The Association of Canadian Couturiers set out to make its mark in the realm of haute couture with a purpose as sharp and pointed as a dressmaker's needle: to develop style trends more closely tailored to Canadian needs and the rigors of the Canadian climate and to exploit the fashion possibilities of the exciting new fabrics being produced by Canada's flowering textile industry. Above, members of the Association gather in the salon of President Marie-Paule to discuss arrangements for a Montreal showing.



The Association has attracted the attention of Canadian garment manufacturers who have bought and copied many of the cleverly styled creations. In this way the Couturiers hope to broaden the scope of their influence, formerly restricted to an elite clientele.

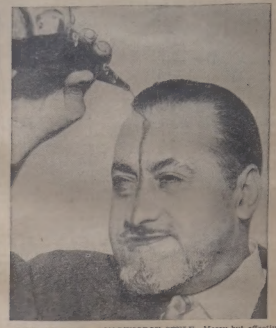
Designer Raoul-Jean Fouré, of Montreal, has discovered endless possibilities in the versatile "Made in Canada" synthetic fabrics featured by the Association.

National Film Board of Canada Photos by Gar Lunney

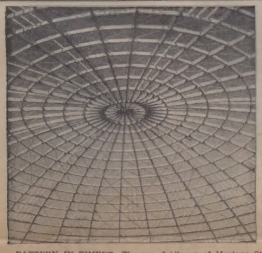
World Happenings In Pictures

HAPPY NEW YEAR!—Man, this Mr. 1957 in top hat and tails (okay, diapers) is the jassiest yet. I mean he's hip on this Happy New Year bit. He got with it, daddio, at least halfway, and play ball with this cool cat in the '57 hat, yeah, yeah.

JEAN PAUL DEL BIONDO celebrated his 10th birthday in a Montreal hospital awaiting word when he will have an operation which, it is hoped, will restore the sight of one eye. A patient, dying in another hospital, has donated his eyes for transplants of the corneas to suitable patients who are going blind. Jean Paul's name was on top of the list. Here Jean Paul has a glass of milk with the help of Nurse Lise Bergeron. 3227



WINE-DRINKING UNORTHODOX STYLE—Messy but effective—that describes the unusual wine-sipping technique of Joseph "Peppe" Solosta, of London, England. He pours the wine on his forehead, lets it run down the bridge of his nose, and sups it into his mouth—without spilling a drop. Solosta, who can do it even while dancing, claims that "you get drunker drinking wine this way."



PATTERN IN TIMBER—The new fieldhouse of Montana State College, at Bozeman, forms a striking pattern against the sky as it nears completion. It boasts the world's largest clear-span timber dome—300 feet in diameter. The structure, costing one and a half million dollars, will seat 12,500 persons.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER IN NEW YORK—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, centre, in New York for the United Nations ceremonies in connection with Japan's formal entry into the world organization, meets with two men who will be members of the delegation. Left is Kamakichi Matsuoka, an advisor, and right is Naotake Sato, Japan's permanent delegate.

MOVIE MENAGERIE—Here's the latest twist in movie theatre entertainment—a "Pet Show", to which everybody, including his pets, is invited. A French magazine organized the affair in Paris, to give the varied species of fauna a break. Rex, the well-behaved German shepherd, and Chopin, the not-so-well-behaved chimp, may seem like odd companions, but then, they've never been to a movie before.

A LUCKLESS BRIDEGROOM is consoled by his lovely bride, and that, we imagine, just about makes everything all right. Donald Peters is spending his honeymoon in hospital at Sparta, Wis., after breaking his leg while bending down to pick up his crutches at the wedding. Why was Don on crutches? He'd broken the same leg a few days earlier!

PAIR OF QUEENS — Radiant charm of two British queens sparkles as Queen Elizabeth II, right, and the Queen Mother arrive at the Royal Academy in London to attend a reception. Ermine fur wraps and jeweled tiaras complement the regal setting of royal limousine.

WINTER WHITE—An after-ski outfit, new on the winter sports scene, is of leather-supple white kid. The ensemble, designed in Paris, France, consists of slim trousers and a mandarin-style jacket that zips over a short, fitted vest.

PHILIPPINES WINS COUNCIL SEAT—Felicisimo Serrano, of the Philippines, left, is congratulated by Japanese UN observer, Toshikazu Kase, after the UN Assembly elected the Philippines to the Security Council for 1957 in succession to Yugoslavia. Kase asked the UN for renewed consideration by the Security Council of the Japanese application for membership in the world organization.

CONTESTED LEADERSHIP—Those three men all contested the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party during the recent conventions held in Ottawa. John Diefenbaker, right, won out over Davie Fulton, left, and Donald Fleming, centre, in a landslide victory.

Having noticed that his Scottish guide usually went bareheaded in all sorts of weather, the London sportsman made him a gift of a fur cap, the kind that has the heavy earflaps for extra warmth. On his next visit to the hunting lodge, in the middle of winter in the Highlands, he asked the old Scot how he liked the cap he had sent.

"I has not wore it since the accident," was the gloomy reply.

"What accident?" queried his benefactor.

"Jock MacLeod offered to buy me a drink," sighed the guide, "and I didna hear him."

AS THE FINCH BEGINS TO MUE—In England, the lineup of autos at gas stations grows larger each day, as the British government makes additional slashes in gasoline for private motorists. London garages are now serving only "regular customers."

Canadians try to minimize hail

One of nature's most costly and destructive phenomena, hail, may be partially or totally controlled in the future as a result of experiments and studies undertaken in central Alberta this year by two separate organizations.

In the experiments and studies, which will be continued until definite conclusions are indicated, the Alberta Research Council is conducting a study into the formation and life cycle of hail-bearing storms. The Water Resources Development Corporation of Denver is employing a cloud-seeding procedure which, according to some observers, appears to modify hail precipitation.

The hail suppression experiment being conducted by the WRDC in the Didsbury district of central Alberta since July 20 has apparently proven successful. For the first time in a number of years, there has been no hail damage reported in that district, which boasts one of the richest soil belts in Alberta, and the not-so-enviable record of being one of North America's worst hail areas.

Farmers unite

More than 800 Didsbury farmers, weary of heavy crop losses because of hail damage year after year, joined together to form the Mountain View and Knee Hill Hail Suppression Association. Each subscribing farmer was assessed $1/2 per 160 acres to cover the cost of hiring the Denver corporation to tackle the problem.

The test area covers a rectangular district 12 miles wide and 18 miles long. Half the test area is in each of the Mountain View and Knee Hill municipalities.

Forty-two "hail suppressors" have been installed in the district, most of them far north and west of the "target area". The suppressor unit is basically a furnace burning coke impregnated with silver iodide. The silver iodide vaporizes due to heat, forming minute crystals. Vertical air currents, always present during an impending storm, carry the crystals aloft.

It is believed that the silver iodide crystals, similar in size and formation to natural ice crystals, cause a large number of small ice crystals to form in the clouds. Without this man-made boost, moisture in the clouds condenses to form a relatively small number of large drops. These can freeze and become hailstones of varying sizes.

Separate study

Since the hail suppressors have been in operation, several hail storms have struck the surrounding districts. Severe hail damage to crops has been reported at Bowden to the north, Crossfield to the south, and Cremona to the west of the "target area". About 30 per cent crop damage was reported in a small section of the southwest corner of the experimental plot.

A separate study on hail has been undertaken this year by the Alberta Research Council and the Meteorological Service of Canada to learn as much as possible about the formation and life history of individual hail storms. This knowledge will serve as a guide in planning and assessing future experiments on hail control.

While the study has no connection whatsoever with the Didsbury experiment, officials are keeping in close contact with it and are recording results. The research officers in charge have enlisted the aid of Alberta farmers in gathering data. Letters of explanation and hail report cards were supplied to about 6,500 farmers in central Alberta.

Storms reported

These farmers were asked to report every hail fall by using the cards. They have provided such information as the exact location of the storm, the time it began and ended, size of the largest stone, lightning, and other characteristics of any unusual phenomena accompanying a storm also were requested.

The pattern of hail storms is being given close attention in the study. Officials are making an effort to determine why certain areas seem to be more susceptible to hail over a period of years, than other nearby districts.

These officials now feel that an extensive storm, cutting a wide swath up to say 100 miles in length, probably consists of a series of small individual storms or cells, each of which goes through its cycle in a relatively short period of time, perhaps half an hour. There is evidently a link between each such cell and the next one, as if the end of one cell "triggers off" a new one nearby.

Just how, why, and where this chain reaction begins in the first place are problems that remain to be investigated.

HELPFUL HINTS

Meat loaves are usually a great family favorite with most Canadians, and, for a delightfully flavorful touch, toss a fistful of raisins into your regular recipe.

* * * *

To prevent cut bananas from turning dark: slice as close to serving time as you can. If cut one to two hours in advance, dip slices into, or sprinkle them with, canned pineapple juice, or fresh lemon or lime juice.

* * * *

Jackals are wild dogs believed by some to be the progenitors of domesticated dogs.

The Sports Clinic

(An official department of the Canadian Amateur Sport And Physical Fitness Development Service)

By Lloyd Percival

Here are some passing hints you'll find valuable next time you're out on the ice:

When making long passes, pass at top speed. On short passes, make them quickly but not hard; they are slow enough for the receiver to handle easily. Be especially careful when the receiver is coming toward you, because a hard pass at this time often bounces off his stick. Consult your teammates and find out how they like their passes to be made, and keep this in mind all through the game, giving them the puck where they like it. This will make your passes more effective and help develop your team's morale and spirit.

Guard loosely in corners

When guarding a man who has the basketball in a corner, guard him fairly loosely. If you get in too close, he may pivot around you and go for the basket. Give him room to pivot, but keep him pinned in the corner and try to force him to shoot from the side. A shot from a poor angle is less dangerous than moving in to a spot where he can get by you with the ball.

Track and field takes time

This may seem a little early to start thinking about track and field, but we suggest you remember this tip — you can't get in shape overnight. If you're planning to try to for your school track team next spring, particularly in the distance or middle distance event, start your training early. Get rid of extra weight this winter, do plenty of stretching and flexibility exercises; if you can find a suitable spot, such as a long corridor or an indoor gym or armories, start preliminary training during the winter. Do plenty of repeated 25, 50 or 75 yard sprints—running all out for whatever distance you select, jogging back, and repeating over and over again until tired. Add a few sections every couple of weeks. This is the same interval running system, on a more limited basis, that all the top flight track and field runners use. Concentrate on developing relaxation, even when running at top speed.

Economic conditions favorable

Economic conditions this year both in Canada and the rest of the world are expected to be favorable to Canadian agriculture, federal experts said.

The forecast was contained in reports presented by the federal agriculture department at the opening of the three-day federal-provincial agriculture conference.

The experts predict "a continuing strong demand in export markets for most agricultural products."

On the basis of information available to November 1, it is estimated that farm cash income from the sale of farm products in 1957 may be maintained at approximately the 1956 level."

The reports noted the department forecast recently that farm cash income will be higher this year than in 1956.

The level of cash income next year would depend not so much on 1957 crops as on the volume of exports and the consequent availability of elevator space for 1958 grain currently stored on farms.

The reports also indicated that any large increase in crop might mean much of the increase would have to be held on farms.

"Any significant changes in crop production in 1957 over 1956," one report said, "will be reflected largely in the inventory component of net farm income rather than in cash income."

Farm cash income from the sale of livestock, "which will only account for nearly 30 percent of total income in 1956," is expected to be at about the same level next year.

Hog marketings for 1957 might be below the 1956 level but prices likely would average "somewhat higher". Higher cattle marketings, however, might be offset by lower average prices.

Egg production was expected to be above the 1956 output, but prices likely would be lower.

Barring unfavorable weather conditions, total fruit production in 1957 likely would be above this year's.

"Although lower prices may offset to some extent the estimated increase in output, it is expected that there will be some net addition to farm income from this source."

Income from the sale of tobacco likely would be higher in 1957 than this year, too, as a result of the larger crop harvested in 1956.

"Income in kind is not likely to vary much from the 1956 level. Total farm operating expenses and depreciation charges may differ too significantly from the estimates for 1956.

"In summary it would appear that any change in farm net income from operating revenues in 1957, as in 1956, will depend in large part on the size of the western grain crops in the coming year.

On the international outlook, one report said demand for goods is expected to remain strong in most countries. "This should have a supporting influence on the demand for agricultural products."

It suggested that the decline in agricultural prices of the past few years may have leveled out in the latter months of 1956 and it seems unlikely that there will be any further decline in the general level of farm prices in 1957."

Urge care in seed grain

In the spring of 1956 a seed survey was undertaken. One farmer's seed whose drill was sampled revealed the following astounding results. In one pound of so called "seed" specialists counted 144 perennial sow thistle seeds, 1,728 wild oat seeds, 3,736 lamb's quarter and 96 wild buckwheat. No farm can afford that! So we suggest you're planting OIR barley.

Fortunately few farmers plant the type of grain just described, but at a glance, grain that contains 30 or 40 weeds seeds to the pound can look good. To find out exactly what is in your seed grain make a thorough check, by spreading out one pound of grain and counting the weed seeds. If you wish identification of some of the weed seeds that you may find, visit your District Agriculturist or send a sample to the Field Crops Branch, Edmonton.

Take a good look at the grain you plan to use for seed before planting time and also get a germination test advises S. L. Pharis, Supervisor of Crop Improvement Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Then when you look over your oat and barley crop you won't be disappointed. 3227

Durum wheat acreage increased

The acreage seeded to durum wheat has increased greatly in Western Saskatchewan during the last two years. Much of this interest in durum wheat arises from the lack of quota restrictions on durums when bread wheat was piling up in granaries on the farms. A delivery quota has now been placed on durum wheat.

Yield tests have been made at the Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask., for the past eleven years, comparing Thatcher, the standard bread wheat of the area, with Stewart, a good yielding, good quality durum wheat. These yield results, for the period 1946 to 1956, show that Thatcher gave a yield of 21.8 bushels compared with 15.2 bushels for Stewart, a yield difference of about seventeen percent in favor of Thatcher.

In these tests, Stewart was a week to ten days later maturing than Thatcher. This later maturity is a hazard in an area where there are often early fall frosts. During 1956 durum wheats in the area were more severely damaged than bread wheats by frosts during the third week in August.

Quick Canadin Quiz

1. In what year was Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey appointed Governor General?
2. Is the average monthly payment for dwelling rental in Canada $95, $65 or $45?
3. The secret ballot was introduced to Canada's national elections in what year?
4. In terms of net value of production, in which provinces is agriculture the leading industry?
5. Products of what type rank first in value among Canada's exports?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

6. Wood, wood products and paper. 3. in 1878. 1. In 1952. 4. Agriculture leads in P.E.I., Alta., and Sask., manufacturing leads in the remaining seven provinces. 2. $65 per month.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts the pocket annual of facts about Canada)

CHECK YOUR BRAKES

Be sure your brakes are in good condition now that the school season has started.

Hibernation's for the animals

The four-footed ones make a success of sleeping away the winter in a nice cozy stuffy den but humans couldn't do so well on the method, not being equipped for the project.

Instead of dashing home from school or work and snuggling up to a radiator, humans do better to get out into the fresh air for at least a short walk every day. Winter sports for those who can take them, and some outdoor exercise for even the elderly will help to promote good health.

Leghorn hens are of Italian origin. They are named for the city of Leghorn, Italy.

Children's Hospital Week observed

Manitobans observed "Children's Hospital Week" following the opening of the new $3,000,000 hospital that serves all of the province.

The Manitoba cabinet proclaimed Children's Hospital Week to commemorate the event and to acknowledge the work done in the field by the hospital.

Mr. Bend said the hospital, founded 46 years ago, has become specialized facilities for care of children not available in other general hospitals. It has served the whole province.

Apart from its specialized clinics for children in need, speech and hearing defects, spastic and physiotherapy, the hospital has become one of the foremost centres in North American in its disease research and training of medical and nursing personnel. As well, said Mr. Bend, it is one of the few recognized centres in Canada for surgical correction of congenital heart conditions.

TRY AND STOP HER!

By SECRETARY CRUP

"Have you been boycotting the department stores down this month?" an unfeeling husband asked his wife. "I read in the financial section that their business is off three percent."

* * *

A famous after-dinner speaker was invited to preside over a convention banquet of psychiatrists. "I suppose," he remarked, "they expect me to sit down and say a few words."

* * *

A couple of avid TV fans began to grumble at the old, old movies that kept making the channel rounds. "I saw one last night so old," said the first, "that Abraham Lincoln played himself in it."

"That was a comparatively new one," scoffed the other. "We caught one last week that was really a museum piece—Adam and Eve played Hayward Maney."

* * *

At the recent Miss America contest, the fair representatives of the states of New Hampshire and Alabama met in the finals.

"We might as well face it," signed the miss from New England. "Men are all alike." The Alabama belle smiled her agreement, and murmured, "Men are all Ah like too."

* * *

In Florence, an American publisher told a companion, "I saw the darndest thing from the train window this morning just outside Rome: a lot of actors from 'War and Peace' playing baseball."

"That's not unusual," countered the other. "With so many actors in one area, you're likely to see a ball game in progress most any place in Italy."

"Not like this one," insisted the publisher, "Napoleon was playing third base."

GOOD LIGHTING

One of the things which impresses us when we visit towns and cities is street lighting. Where it is good, we receive the impression that it is a progressive town or district in which to live.

Economic conditions favorable

A Canadian miss, in Canadian materials, this small sleepyhead looks cosy in her smart new pyjamas of Texmade yarns flannelette.

Ticklers

By George

"Some folks just can't agree on modern art."

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Small Mammal

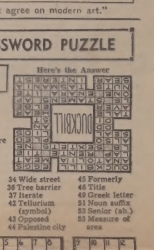
Here's the Answer

HORIZONTAL

1 Depicted small mammal
9 It lays —
13 Turkey in Asia
14 Flesh food
15 Race course circuit
16 Revenue (Fr.)
17 Cravat
19 Pound (ab.)
20 Groups of six
22 Northeast (ab.)
23 In addition
26 Pallid
27 Fasten
28 Covers
29 Doctor of Divinity (ab.)
30 Any
31 Two (prefix)
32 Street (ab.)
33 Stop!
35 Listen
38 Slate
39 German river
40 French article
41 Flower parts
47 Apud (ab.)
48 Until
50 Finnish lake
51 Follower
52 Woody fruits
56 It is found in —
58 Burn
59 Draw attention

VERTICAL

1 Texas city
2 Incipient
3 Head covering
4 Knight (ab.)
5 Drill
6 Holly
7 Linen scrapings
8 Tardy
9 Type measure
10 Obtain
11 Won
12 Horses
17 Diminutive suffix
18 Army men
21 Wets
24 Horseman's seat
25 Door part
43 Opposed
44 Supreme city
34 Wide street
36 Tree barrier
37 Iterate
42 Talisman
45 Formerly
46 Title
49 Greek letter
51 Noun suffix
53 Senior (ab.)
55 Measure of area



:: GEMS OF THOUGHT ::

GOODNESS AND PHILANTHROPY

Goodness and philanthropy begin with work and never stop working. —Mary Baker Eddy.

Philanthropy is almost the only virtue which is sufficiently appreciated by mankind. —Thoreau.

There is an old saying that charity begins at home; but this is no reason it should not go abroad. —Cumberland.

To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interest of the whole world, as far as it lies in our power, is the height of goodness, and makes that temper which we call divine. —Shaftesbury.

Dresses for the future

Disposable paper garments for the use of research workers in atomic laboratories were developed some time ago by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wis., but these are just the first step into a new field. The next will be paper dresses, slips, bathing suits, rain capes, and who knows what else for everybody to wear.

Many plant workers in the Kimberly-Clark Mills are already wearing paper work clothes and some of the girls in the offices enjoy wearing paper dresses and skirts. They are either printed or painted in interesting designs and have a crispness which does not wilt with wearing.

The paper material is non-woven, formed by laminating several plies of high wet-strength cellulose wadding to each side of a web of crossland threads of rayon, nylon, or glass, held together by an adhesive. In making this wadding, some of the important special features are built in, such as resistance to wrinkling, scuffing, linting, and also desirable draping qualities.

The word "wadding" doesn't strike a high-fashion note, but whereas Kimberly-Clark is now devoting itself chiefly to providing this paper "fabric" for special laboratory uses, it has an eye on far more glamorous possibilities.

About the only "paper" characteristic of this product is that it cuts like paper. But it sews like cloth. However, it needn't be sewed, but can be glued together or fastened by a heat-sealing process. Just imagine cutting out a new dress like one for a paper doll, pressing the seams together with a hot iron, painting on a few posies and dancing off to a party in it. But so far paper is not available in the yard-goods section of department stores.

The garments produced in the research laboratories are not only water-resistant but also burn-resistant, and some can be washed and reused a time or two. The cost of such a new gown would probably be about $4.00. And think what a variety one could have!

The idea stirs the imagination. I Want a new dress. Chuck the old one in the wastebasket and get out the scissors and the iron. There'll be nothing to it—but even much expense.

This is all in the realm of possibility, but not of availability—anyway not yet.

Doctor recommends "fencing in" toddlers

Dr. E. Robert Kimball, according to a report from the Journal of the American Medical Association received by the Health League of Canada, believes that preschool children should be separated from adult gadgets and trouble for at least half of their playtime.

Dr. Kimball adds, this will help the child in his adjustment and adaptability by allowing him to escape the adult "no" for part of his time and by slowing down the expansion of his world to the point where he can handle it. He stresses that a child does not really understand what belongs to him and what belongs to his parents until he is four years old and that until then, he should be relieved of the responsibility of not touching the possessions of adults for half of his playtime.

Because parents cannot live in a nursery, Dr. Kimball suggests the child be separated from the adult world by means of a play pen, gated room or porch, fenced yard, or nursery school, depending on his age. Such "compartmentation" gives nervous mothers relief and decreases the number of household accidents. In addition, it prevents the child from developing habitual patterns of reminding the adults as they try to direct them.

HIGH SPEED—MORE GAS

An auto consumes 60 percent more gasoline travelling at 65 miles an hour than it does travelling at 25 miles an hour.

Salmon fishing scanned

More than 200 fishing boats have been intercepting salmon 40 miles from the British Columbia coastline, and these heavy catch may have serious effects on the future of the industry.

The fishing may be devastating, but it is quite likely to continue for a considerable time. It is not illegal.

Some of the gillnets used by these ocean fishermen are a mile in length. Ordinary gillnets measure from 400 to 500 yards.

Ocean fishing cannot be interfered with by any Pacific Coast regulatory body, Canadian, American, or international. Salmon, and other fishing, is subject to strict rules within a three-mile limit, but beyond that there is no law.

The Canadian Government has been pressing for the extension of the limit to 12 miles, but has not met with any great encouragement in diplomatic quarters.

The three-mile limit was set many years ago. At that time it was felt that a country could enforce fishing rules for that distance, but hardly beyond it. Artillery pieces could not hit a target beyond three miles.

Such a concept is hopelessly archaic today. Every maratime nation recognizes Australia has set its mark on 100 miles. Some of the Latin-American republics are ambitious enough to set their figure at 200 miles, though most of them would not be in a position to implement their regulations.

Japanese fishermen have been scandalously over-fishing off the Queen Charlotte Islands, halfway up to Alaska. The salmon they catch there rightly belong to Canada, but the authorities are powerless to interfere under the present three-mile regulations. If the range is extended to 12 miles, all poaching will be swept out of Hecate Strait.

Fishermen from the State of Washington were the first to go out after salmon with mile-long gillnets far out on the Pacific ocean, but their big catches soon drew Canadians eager for profitable fishing.

The 200 boats now are about evenly divided between the two nationalities, but most of the fish is unloaded in Seattle, where the price is usually higher than on the Canadian side.

James Sinclair, Canada's Minister of Fisheries, has been studying the problem of ocean fishing, and has experts delving into the subject. It is not impossible that a guess what would be the longrange results of the use of miles-long gillnets, but as all the salmon are heading for British Columbia waters the authorities feel that they have cause for grave concern.

This year's salmon pack has been very disappointing. A good year was expected, but the total to the beginning of September was only 873,000 cases. This is nearly 20 percent less than 1955, which was considered a poor year.

Mr. Sinclair recently has been acting as caterer on a Canadian tour of inspection by Alexander Ishkov, Soviet Minister of Fisheries an done of its outstanding experts, who has earned the respect of Canada's high technicians. **Soviets visit Canada**

Mr. Ishkov has been accompanied by other top Soviet fisheries experts. Their visit is an exchange courtesy to Mr. Sinclair, who spent some time in the U.S.S.R. last year. He was the first Canadian minister ever to visit that country.

In British Columbia the Soviet visitors were nobly entertained. They visited visited the biological station at Departure Bay on Vancouver Island, several canning establishments, and took innumerable notes of what they saw and heard. They were particularly interested in Vancouver's new $300,

The little fur fills a big role in chic winter costumes. Glamour personified is the mink bolero, left, equally at home over suits or dresses. Another small fur, the ultimate in elegance, is the white mink evening stole, right. It has graceful bracelet-length sleeves.

IS U.S. RUNNING OUT OF OIL?

Not for many generations to come . . . if ever

By GROVER HEINKMAN

Back in the first days of 1925, statisticians of the American Petroleum institute made rather a startling statement. Boiled down, the substance of the report was to the effect that the United States had only 5.3 billion barrels of proved crude oil reserves underground.

At the time, the story made quite a splash. "We're running out of oil!" the crackerbox philosophers predicted. "Our kids won't have enough left to take a joyride."

"At the rate we're using gas, we'll be bone dry in 10 years," some predicted.

Now, 31 motor-mad years later, American oil well pumps have brought every bit of 5.3 billion barrels of crude oil to the surface from this same soil that a third of a century earlier was supposed to contain less than one-eighth of that amount.

Furthermore, today's petroleum statisticians estimate that the U.S. still has better than 21 billion barrels of crude around! Add to this more than five billion barrels of natural gas existent in the same caverns.

How could the 1925 oil forecasters be so wrong?

Do not discredit them. Thirty years ago, their estimates were sound. Since then, oil industry's technological progress from 1925 to the present shows that America has merely touched some of the oil that at that time was not known to exist. Even the known is more oil is being used each day, new discoveries are tipping instead of dooming the country's supply of known reserves.

Right now, known crude reserves, stored in nature's own reservoirs, will keep the nation running for another 12 to 15 years.

American motorists helped burn 465 billion gallons of gasoline last year. Some statistician with a sharp pencil has estimated that if this huge amount of gasoline was dumped into one stream, it would fill a ditch 20 feet wide and 15 feet deep, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

An American Petroleum Institute study reveals that six out of 10 American families own a car. They spend an average of $325 a year for their operation. The bulk of this expenditure is for gas and oil.

One would think that the bowels of the earth would be much like a deflated balloon, with all of this oil pumped out of it. However, oil men are not looking for oil—but gas supply underground still is large, both in the U.S. and on foreign soil.

And it can be expected that scientists, geologists and engineers will improve their ability to find hidden oil to meet future demands, just as they did in the past. It's amazing the amount of money the oil industry spends yearly in research—but it pays off.

Thirty years ago, no one even thought of off-shore oil. Fracturing and other conservation processes were unheard of. Today, oil fields no longer profitable are water-flooded—and pumped for years afterward, recovering millions more barrels of oil from "pumped-out" fields.

Today, the Continental Shelf is a terrific exploration field. Years ago, back in the flivver days, even talk of drilling for oil under the sea would have branded one as slightly off his rocker.

No one can predict accurately the day when there will be an acute oil shortage in the United States. If it ever does come, there still are 270 billion barrels of proved reserves in the free world outside the U.S. which can be tapped.

If you're still pessimistic, remember that scientists already have found ways to change coal into oil. Today, the process still is expensive. However, if the need arises, there are enough raw materials in the form of hydro-carbons to run American engines for hundreds of years.

The United States Geological survey substantiates that theory by saying that Colorado alone has 900 billion barrels in high grade shale oil. Tapping this one giant resource, when the time comes, will give the U.S. oil to supply not one, but many, generations.

HOLD OPINIONS

Do you find yourself sometimes nodding in agreement to forcefully expressed opinions even though you really don't agree with them at all?

Do you tell yourself that you only agree to avoid a messy argument?

This has happened to me once or twice and I've always been sorry for it afterwards. Now, if some earnest soul preaches a doctrine I can't hold with, I refuse to agree just to humor a man or keep the peace.

I feel better when I adopt this attitude. I maintain my self respect. And strangely enough, it has often happened that a firm friendship has been reached through argument or discussion.

I can remember one man who came storming to see me, waving an OP MANY THINGS clenched under my nose, and telling me how wrong I was. We had quite a set-to. Today, we are good friends. He knows that there are certain points where we hold diametrically opposite views, that there are other points where we are in agreement. Perhaps a bit of us changed our views somewhat but were put straight to some degree. But there was no pussy-footing or hedging.

Friendship is a poor thing indeed if it weakens any loss of personal integrity.

I often used to listen, as a youngster, to my father and his closest friend argue political matters. Sometimes the air would be blue. But their friendship was real enough to encompass the idea that each had honest opinions and had a right to support them. That's true friendship and it should never be weakened by any compromising of opinion.

This does not mean stubborn adherence to falsehood. Never be afraid to admit a mistake in fact, or in theory, if convinced that you have been wrong. That would be a compromise, too, of your own personal integrity.

The planet Mercury, which is some 3,000 miles in diameter, is the smallest major planet of the sun.

3226

Experts study shallow topsoil

Soil surveyors have classed some ten-million acres of Alberta soil as 'Solonetzic.' This is the term used by soil specialists to denote a soil which has a workable, fertile but shallow surface layer underlain by a very compact or hardpan type of sub-soil. The hardpan layer is usually about 8 inches in thickness. Below the hardpan is a layer of soil containing heavy concentrations of salts, mostly gypsum.

The main belt of these soils in Alberta extends from Bruderheim in the north to Suffield in the south. It covers an area about 250 miles long and 35 miles wide. Other smaller areas having similar soils outside this main belt.

The chief problem on these solonetzic soils is the hard sub-soil, which prevents ready movement of soil water and nutrients and so hinders or prevents root penetration. Consequently, the value of these soils varies directly with the depth of the fertile surface layer. On some seven-million acres of such soil in Alberta the depth of this surface layer is less than 12 inches.

These soils are definitely inferior agriculturally, being very droughty when rainfall is scanty and tending to flood when rainfall is heavy. A method that would break up the hardpan and keep it from reforming would stimulate production on this soil, states H. A. Friesen, Agroconsist, Canada Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alberta.

Deep tillage, soil conditioners, fertilizer treatments and cropping methods are the main means of improvement. Deep tillage experiments are designed to break up the hardpan layer and mix in the salts from the layer below. It is expected that these salts will keep the hardpan layer from reforming.

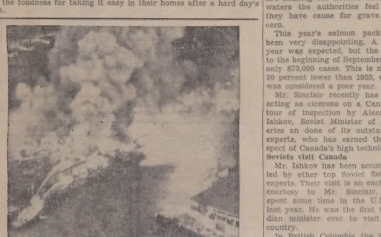
Similarly, the use of soil conditioners such as gypsum, sulphur, britium, manure and straw are designed to prevent reformation of the hard layer once it has been broken up. Cropping systems or rotations, which involve the use of deep rooted legumes, are being studied alone and in combination with the use of deep tillage and soil conditioners to determine the effect of different crops on soil aeration and root penetration.

At present time the work has not progressed beyond the initial stages; plot areas have been measured and a number of treatments laid down. Since the major part of the work is an attempt to improve crop production by effecting a change in the soil itself results from the Sub-Station will be accumulated over an extended period.

Ungentle reminder

A hot toddy can be a reminder that in most cases, dental cavities could have been avoided with a little care. Dental decay is usually caused by destructive acids from food particles not brushed away after eating. These can start to form acids in a matter of minutes. The only way to prevent damage is to brush the teeth immediately after eating. If this is not convenient, rinsing the mouth with water will help to remove the danger.

Pumping for oil in Texas



PIER FIRE — Smoke billows skyward in this aerial view of firefighters battling the pier on the Brooklyn waterfront. The pier's 1,748-foot length makes it one of the longest along the sprawling Brooklyn pier following a smoldering explosion and fire. New York waterfront. It is owned by New York City.

Swiss New Year's Bread Year-Round Treat

BY DOROTHY MADDOX

If you wife in Switzerland on New Years, you would be invited by the hospitable Swiss to join in their festivities and feasting. New Year's, though not a boisterous holiday, includes performing in amateur theatricals and calling friends.

Every traveler is impressed by the excellent food in both restaurants and homes, particularly the rich yeast bread with slivers of pear that is traditionally served on this holiday.

We've adapted an authentic recipe for Swiss New Year's bread to serve right here at home at New Year's. This coffee cake, as is the custom in Switzerland, should be accompanied by coffee and happy conversation with good friends.

Welcome any season is Swiss New Year's bread, served with candles, coffee and conversation.

Swiss New Year's Bread

One cup mashed potatoes, ½ cup milk, ½ cup sugar, 1½ teaspoon salt, ½ cup margarine or butter, ½ cup water (lukewarm for compressed yeast), 3 packages or cakes yeast, active dry or compressed, 2 eggs, 6 cups flour, grated rind of 1 lemon, dried pears, soaked until plump.

1. Scald milk. Stir in sugar, salt, margarine or butter and the mashed potatoes. Cool to lukewarm. Measure water into a large mixing bowl. Sprinkle or crumble in yeast and stir until dissolved. Add lukewarm milk-potato mixture. Beat the eggs (or compressed yeast), 3 packages or cakes yeast, active dry or compressed, 2 eggs, 6 cups flour, grated rind of 1 lemon, dried pears, soaked until plump.

1. Scald milk. Stir in sugar, salt, margarine or butter and the mashed potatoes. Cool to lukewarm. Measure water into a large mixing bowl. Sprinkle or crumble in yeast and stir until dissolved. Add lukewarm milk-potato mixture. Beat the eggs and add to yeast mixture. Stir in half of the flour and knead well. Beat until smooth.

2. Add remaining flour or enough to make an easily handled dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead quickly and lightly until smooth and elastic—about 8 to 10 minutes. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch dough down and turn out on lightly floured board.

3. Divide dough in half. Shape into long loaves pointed at the ends. Place on greased baking sheet. Insert slivers of pears into top of each loaf. Brush with cream; sprinkle with sugar. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 45 minutes.

THE JUNIORS

Young fathers traditionally forget to get the stogies when baby is born, such as weight, color of hair (if any), etc., details the neighbor women always ask about.

One such dazed over the birth of his first son the other day, was asked the usual questions. He looked blank, then exclaimed his oversight by shouting, "Gosh, he's so small he's nothing around the balls so they haven't got around to weighing him yet."

Speaking of babes, a friend remarks how nicknames given in early childhood often stick through life. A point in question was the fact that he could recall the real names of only two boys with no difficulty, even after the boys had grown up. Neither were the baptismal names heard.

The twins had been very small at birth, and one was somewhat smaller than the other. To differentiate between them, one was nicknamed "Bits" and the other "Lits", for Littlest.

The lads had real he-man names, Malcolm and Alexander, but they are better known as "Lits" and "Bits" to this day.

NEVER GROW UP

We are not too pessimistic about being able to educate these (the young) away from many dangerous practices. We wish we could feel as optimistic about the people who are grown up in years but not in intelligence, who never get beyond the stage of being potential bulls in a china shop.

Ungentle reminder

A hot toddy can be a reminder that in most cases, dental cavities could have been avoided with a little care. Dental decay is usually caused by destructive acids from food particles not brushed away after eating. These can start to form acids in a matter of minutes. The only way to prevent damage is to brush the teeth immediately after eating. If this is not convenient, rinsing the mouth with water will help to remove the danger.

Pumping for oil in Texas

THREE OF A KIND—They had a party in Wolseley to honor Ed. Scriver, centre, on completing 50 years in the weekly newspaper trade. He is shown here talking shop with two other prominent weekly editors, Cliff Ashfield, of the Grenfell Sun on the left and Bert McKay, president of the Saskatchewan Weekly Newspapers Association and editor and publisher of the Moosomin World-Spectator, on the right.

--Leader-Post photo

editorials... from other weekly papers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Business and Professional Women's Club

(The Leader, St. James—Nov. 15, 1956)

The formation of a Business and Professional Women's Club in St. James, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of similar clubs, marks a milestone in the forward progress of this upand coming city. During the past decade there has been several men's service clubs organized here, and "The B. & P. Club," as they like to refer to themselves, bears the honor and distinction of being the first club in St. James organized strictly by and for women.

In considering the impact such a formations is likely to have on the future well-being of the citizens of St. James, and perhaps particularly the women of the city, one must consider the aims and objects of the organization, national and international in stature, with which the Ste. James club is affiliated. It encourages the women to think and work nationally and the parent club is "the voice of all members in approaching the Government in matters of legislation pertaining to women."

It goes further and encourages the women to think internationally, and to develop, through increased knowledge, an understanding and appreciation of the women of other lands.

Locally, the club aims to encourage women to take public office; to promote good civic government; to work towards promoting harmonious relationships between women in the professions and in business; to be an active, constructive force in the community.

Here is indicated a most fruitful job for any women's organization and one in which the new St. James club has already shown some aptitude if the manner in which it perfected and carried out its natal night program is any criterion.

After viewing the tastefully decorated and arranged tables, together with the some 150 beautiful women of all ages gathered together for the presentation of the St. James club charter, the President of the Manitoba Weekly Newspapers Association probably voiced the sincere views of the handful of men present when he told the 150 odd ladies present, including the forty-three charter officers and members of the club, "You have a lovely turn out, and your turn-out is lovely."

The club emblem is in the shape of an Octagon, whose eight points were delineated by the Provincial President of the Canadian Federation of B & P in a somewhat moving ceremony as indicating God, Faith, Ability, Harmony, Uprightness, Vision, Membership, Revenue. There is a sermon in these terms, apart from the practical application of the two last points of the Octagon, which Louise Cook pointed out meant, simply, "A club cannot function without members, and neither can members operate a club without revenues. There is something wrong if we become cliquen, and there will be no room for cliques if we don't exclude."

To a club of St. James women which is founded on such high principles, and to which its members are obviously sincere believers, the people of St. James can only say, "we wish you every success."

★ ★ ★

Perhaps we're missing the boat

(The Canadian, Camrose, Alta.—October 24, 1956)

After Ken Giatiotti' recent hunting trip at Brooks, where he went on the inducement of Bud Jones and his wife, an Mrs. Jones' father in the feed dealer there, we are inclined to believe that Camrose is now missing the boat by not setting out to capitalize on the hunting facilities here. Down at Brooks they have a wonderful series of United States and Canadian sportsmen by their phenomenal pheasant resources. It is said that the area is a veritable battlefield of sound effects day after day, yet the supply of pheasants does not seem to get much thinner. The irrigation ditches and their willow shelters are ideal cover for the birds. Artificial propagation is resorted to if nature fails, with surplus birds from the outside coming in. Camrose is in a like position with wild ducks, or at least it has been for the past four or five years, so why not set up a promotional program to draw the sportsmen and tourist fat pocketbooks to the Camrose district. There were so many ducks in the Camrose area this year that shooting lacked the keen element of sportsmanship. There were no grounds left unshot and how that will work with government regulations. At the same time, the geese used this area in their southward migration flights to an extent seldom seen here before. We caught sight of a large flock out by Bittern Lake early one morning and have been told that several flocks have set down in this area for feeding for as long as two weeks during the season. How is a challenge to the Fish and Game Association and the Camrose and District Board of Trade. First, convince the sportsmen that the birds are here, and then provide suitable hospitality for them after they get here, and the money will fall folding money to spend . . . and Camrose has what they are after!

★ ★ ★

Farmers need cash advances now

(The Bulletin, Brooks, Alberta—November 20, 1956)

Farmers need money right now and they are getting more restless over the continued congestion at country elevators. They have heard all the explanations on to why it has ensued the congestion and how the Wheat Board is doing all it can to sell grain, and how the government will not condone a policy of "giveaways" or acceptance of foreign currencies. but the farmers still want some cash money.

We were impressed with the plan put up by the Farmer Union of Western Canada, which suggested that cash advances be made through country elevators, the same to be guaranteed by the federal government. But Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe seems to have turned it down.

The big payday for farmers is always in the autumn. When they do not get most of their money then they are in trouble with debts and taxes and the need for cash for family expenses. The bank loan scheme devised by the government earlier in the year is not a satisfactory one for most farmers. Some sort of advances on stored grain is the best proposal we have noted.

The annual meetings of farmer organizations will be held in the very near future. If we are not badly mistaken there will be urgent demands for some plan to provide farmers with badly needed cash—and that on an early date.

Sport is sick

(Hanna Herald and East Central Alberta News—October 18, 1956)

Sport is sick. Sick with the treatment it receives from those who have fastened on to it like leeches. Fastened on to it for their own personal profit. Purveyors of the built-up commentary, the cagey column, the phony publicity. The huckster hangers-on who purchase Publicity by peddling the physical exploits of others.

So sport is sick. Sick because it has become an end in itself and not a means to an end—which ought to be —entertainment and pleasure for those who participate and those who look on. Instead it has become a business of words and dollars instead of action and deeds. And because it knows itself to be talked about by the self-styled experts it languishes and grows sicker day by day.

Let sport be itself. A contest of skill and endurance and condition with the rules defined and agreed to by each side not only in name but in principle for the necessary continuance o fthe game itself. Where it is no disgrace to lose provided the defeat is honorable and where sportsmanship is regarded not as a sign of weakness but of strength. Strength of character which is essential to any human undertaking as guts and gumption.

Let sport have a transfusion of good red human blood —courage and audacity and the will to win worthily. Today it is too fevered, too expert, too sagacious. It harbors too many statistics and perceptions which prove nothing and which are mostly forgotten as soon as compiled.

Let sport get up off its bed of bonused ease and start walking again under its own power. To be lulled in false security is no way of recuperation. Sport as a means of health must be health itself.

When sport is sick none are happy.
When sport is healthy all is well.

★ ★ ★

The frontier that was

(The Progress, Winkler, Man.—November 21, 1956)

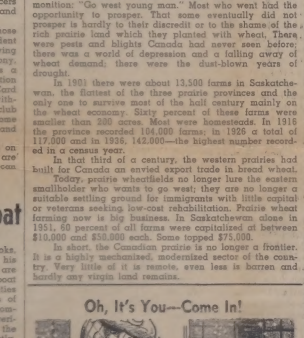
In the cities of Eastern Canada there was the admonition, "Go west young man." Most who went had the opportunity to prosper. That some eventually did not prosper is hardly to their discredit or to the shame of the rich prairie land which they planted with wheat. There, were pests and blights Canada had never seen before, there was a world of depression and a falling away of wheat demand; there were the dust-blown years of drought.

In 1901 there were about 13,500 farms in Saskatchewan, the thirtiest of the three prairie provinces and the only one to survive most of the hail century mainly on the wheat economy. Sixty percent of these farms were smaller than 200 acres. Most were homesteads. In 1916 the province recorded 106,000 farms. In 1926 a total of 117,000 and in 1936, 142,000—the highest number recorded in a census year.

In a third of a century, the western prairies had built for Canada an envied export trade in bread wheat.

Today, prairie wheatfields no longer lure the eastern smallholder who wants to go west, they are no longer a suitable settling ground for immigrants with little capital or veterans seeking low-cost rehabilitation. Prairie wheat farming now is big business. In Saskatchewan alone in 1951, 50 percent of all farms were capitalized at between $10,000 and $50,000 each. Some topped $75,000.

In short, the Canadian prairie is no longer a frontier. It is a highly mechanized, modernized sector of the country. Very little of it is remote, even less is barren and hardly any virgin land remains.



New Year comes one day at a time

More important than watching the old year out and the new year in is watchfulness all through the year. There is no good reason for New Year that is not good for every day.

Almost inevitably we make good resolutions at New Year. The object we forget about them at the end of January.

What about ourselves? How he knocks at the door of our hearts?

He knocks with words that we may fail to hear, and with opportunities that we may miss.

We must be so alert in spiritual attitudes and ways as are the good servants serving as the other masters.

God comes again and again to us. Will He find us alert and ready, or as slothful, neglectful servants, stamping our work, lazy and faithless when we think no one is watching?

God is always watching. Thou God seest me!

"AND I SAY TO YOU"—Perched on a stone to deliver his oration, a distinguished member of the Rock Penguin clan, at London, England, Zoo, places his views on world affairs. Judging by the hair-raising effect, his fellow birds are quite agitated by it all.

Grain research results of importance to farmers

Results of agricultural research on cereal grain varieties were presented to a meeting of the Provincial Advisory Council on Grain Crops held at Saskatoon December 17th and 18th.

Those in attendance included cereals from the Experimental Farms, the University of Saskatchewan and specialists from the Canada and provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Wheat Pool and Seed Growers' Association, according to V. B. Holmes, Assistant Director of the Plant Industry Branch and Secretary of the Saskatchewan Advisory Council on Grain Crops.

The group reviewed tests on grain varieties grown at many locations under the supervision of cereals from the University and Experimental Farms. Results of such tests and the many agronomic characters of each cereal variety including yielding ability, strength of straw, height and weight per measured bushel, will receive careful consideration.

This crop information will be used to decide what cereal varieties are best suited for the and conditions of Saskatchewan. Later the information will be assembled and made available on request in pamphlet form. The pamphlet is called "Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan—1957," and is expected to be available about January 15th. Distribution will be handled through Agricultural Representatives, Experimental Farms, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the University Extension Department.

It is important that farmers use recommended grain varieties said Mr. Holmes, "because quality must be maintained or even improved if we are to sell grain on the competitive world market. Some non-recommended varieties produce inferior quality grains and present export problems. Inferior quality grains meet with disfavor by world purchasers and in an agricultural economy dependent largely on exports, we should not neglect to emphasize this."

The importance of top-quality wheat was stressed recently, Mr. Holmes said, by James Swan Sharson of Zealandia, President of the Saskatchewan Seed Grain Co-operative. He addressed the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Meeting in Regina. He pointed out that wheat graded down to No. 3 due to the presence of inferior varieties in the sample. Samples containing Red Thatcher, Mida and Cadet, all non-recommended varieties.

Mr. Holmes said he felt elevator agents who are in constant touch with farmers could be of considerable past part in advising them of the importance of top-quality, clean seed and the value of recommended grain varieties. To carry out this extension job, both Mr. Holmes and Mr. Sharson agreed that elevator agents should first know the recommended grain varieties and be well informed on the subject of quality.

Cornell University honors John Welsh

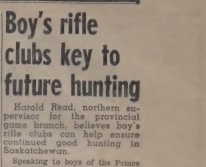
John N. Welsh, Senior Cerealist at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba, was honored recently by Cornell University for his work in developing the Garry Oat variety.

He received a citation at the annual Cornell University Seed School which was attended by more than 150 seed growers, seedsmen and plant breeders.

It is estimated that in the Prairie Provinces in 1956 approximately 56 percent of the area devoted to oats was sown to varieties produced by John Welsh. In Manitoba his varieties covered 98 percent of the oat land and in Saskatchewan 68 percent. When one considers that his varieties are now the grain ones recommended in Ontario and other areas in the East, the true magnitude of his contributions becomes apparent.

Out-of-towner walking past the White House in Washington, D.C., one evening was heard by a reporter observing to his wife, "Pop just two people, they sure burn enough lights."

DRIVE A SAFE VEHICLE



Boy's rifle clubs key to future hunting

Harold Read, northern supervisor for the provincial game branch, believes boy's rifle clubs can help ensure continued good hunting in Saskatchewan.

Speaking to boys of the Prince Albert Fish and Game League-sponsored Junior Rifle Club, at a club shoot in the Armory, Mr. Read said: "You are the sportsmen,the hunters of tomorrow. How good our hunting will be lies with you."

He said the Club provided firearms training that would save many lives "and start you on the road to becoming good sportsmen."

So much depended on this matter of sportsmanship, he said. The close co-operation of sportsmen in future conservation programs was a must for continued good hunting.

"Your Club activities, here, will help you learn about conservation," he said.

Mr. Read pointed out that boys' rifle club training was one of the best ways he knew of fostering good sportsmanship and firearms safety. Because of the success of the Prince Albert club, he felt that similar Fish and Game League-sponsored clubs should be organized throughout Saskatchewan.

He stated that the young club shooters could do much to cement good hunter-hunting relations.

"Farmlands across the country have been closed because of destructive and thoughtless hunters," he said. "Through your connection with the Club, you will learn up to appreciate the fact that much of the game you hunt is raised on farmers' land. To hunt on that land is a privilege, requiring permission and respect of property rights."

Mr. Read also described hunting and fishing available in Saskatchewan today, as the "last recreational frontier". It was in the hands of boys, "like you", to preserve, or destroy this heritage, he said.

Aches and pains

Research school and cancer and any other persistent and unusual conditions should be diagnosed by a doctor. While they may be entirely harmless, they could be symptoms of more or less serious ailments. In most cases diagnosis can discover the cause and early treatment can control or cure the ailment but it is important to have the symptoms identified and treated promptly.

DENSE POPULATION

Among the most densely populated places in the world is Hong Kong with 6,345 persons per square mile.

The cooking of cabbage reduces the vitamin content by two-thirds.

Specialist joins Saskatchewan game branch

Robert Folker, an ecologist, who has done game management research in Idaho, New York and Newfoundland, has joined the Saskatchewan Game Branch's Wild Life Research Division, Natural Resources Minister A. G. Kuziak announced.

Originally of Rochester, New York, Mr. Folker graduated with a B.S. degree in biology from Cornell University. He took his master's degree in advanced wildlife management studies from the University of Idaho, last year.

He has been stationed in Prince Albert, where he is working with a two other game branch ecologists on aerial game surveys and a deer mortality study in the Fort a la Corne forest and game preserve. The three ecologists combined to do aerial big game surveys.

"Mr. Folker's university and field training fits him well for the big job in wildlife management which we have to do in Saskatchewan," said Mr. Kuziak.

Mr. Folker has worked with the New York State Conservation Department on wildlife marsh construction and has carried out research studies on antelope in Idaho and moose in Newfoundland.

'Sold—to the little girl'

Her name is Diane, she is seven years old, she lives in New Baltimore, she knows what she wants, goes after it and gets it.

Learning about the auction sales held periodically at the city dump for pound Diane began saving her pennies. When she had fifty cents she eagerly awaited such a sale. Arriving early at the pound she thoughtfully examined all the pets to be placed on sale and chose for herself a cuddly yellow-and-white kitten.

She waited impatiently as various dogs were disposed of, her eyes seldom leaving the cat of her choice. At last it was "on the block". At the first sound of the gavel Diane cut in her clear childish treble, "One nickel!" A woman across the aisle said, "A dime!" and the race was on. Nickel by nickel the amount grew.

When another woman said, "Forty-five cents!" Diane grew desperate. She jumped to her feet and addressed, not the auctioneer, but the audience. In a tone of pleading mixed almost with command she cried, "Now don't any-

Strictly Fresh

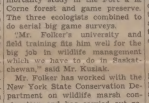
Parental hounding will invariably cause puppy love to go to the dogs.

* * *

About the worst time to have a job well done is when the customer ordered it medium rare.

* * *

Samson killed 5,000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. At



least that many sales are killed each day with the same weapon.

* * *

Most fears are like donuts: nothing but air once you get to the heart of 'em.

* * *

Squares: men who don't appreciate gals with curves.

* * *

The alligator has a transparent eyelid.

* * *

The world is my country, all mankind are my brethren, and to do good is my religion.

—Benjamin Franklin.

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With More Comfort

FASTEETH, a pleasant, alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly. Helps end sense of insecurity. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. Helps check "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

Everybody gets a bit run-down now and then, tired-out, weary-headed, and maybe bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary toxic condition caused by excess acids and wastes. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys, and so help restore their normal action of removing excess acids and wastes. Then you feel better, sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all druggists. You can depend on Dodd's. 22

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK---

That merchandise that can stand persistent advertising makes an appeal which brings customers back time and time again.

Truthful advertising gives the public confidence — confidence in the merchandise and the concern that sells it.

Persistent advertising gains friends for a business It proves that the advertiser has the right merchandise at the right price.

Well Advertised Merchandise Is Superior In Every Way

Good advertising not only makes new customers, but encourages old customers to buy more.

Quality, persistently advertised, creates a desire that only possession satisfies.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET BUSINESS IS TO GO AFTER IT BY ADVERTISING. GETTING BUSINESS BY ADVERTISING IS EASY, CHEAP, AND SURE.

BE SURE YOUR SEED WILL GROW

Use Our FREE Seed Testing Service

CLEAN AND TREAT YOUR SEED EARLY

We Stock Agrox and Mergamma—The Best Seed Treating Chemicals

MAINTAIN QUALITY — BUY SOME REGISTERED SEED

Order Through Our Agent

It Pays to Pull to the Pioneer

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Seed Wheat for Sale

Chinook, grown from Certified seed, plot inspected and high germination certificate. Price, $1.35 bushel, from bin.

Limited quantity Reg. "Rust Resistant" Selkirk, grown from 1st Generation; grades No. 1 hard, seed. Choice sample 1955 stock, cleaned and sacked or in bulk.

L. E. LARDER, Phone 220, Delia

WANTED, NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE DELIA TIMES. Subscription price is $2.00 per year, in advance; to Great Britain and the United States, $3.00.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. F. G. Dunsmore, Minister

Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School	...	10.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	...	7.30 p.m.
Craigmyle	...	11.30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Hand Hills	...	2.00 p.m
Michichi	...	2.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Pastor: James Maxwell.

Sunday School	...	10.30 a.m.
Church Service	...	11.30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, January 15, 1957

Oats—	
1 c.w.	59⅝
2 c.w.	56⅞
Ex. 2 c.w.	46⅝
3 c.w.	49⅛
Ex. 1 feed	40⅛
1 feed	47⅛
Barley—	
No. 1 c. w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c. w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c. w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c. w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c. w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c. w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c. w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
1 c.w.	.89
2 c.w.	.76
4 c.w.	.68
Rejects	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.26
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.31⅛
No. 2 Northern	1.17⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.13⅝
No. 4 Northern	1.06⅝
No. 5 Wheat	.86⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.83⅛
Feed Wheat	.77⅛

Advertise in "The Delia Times"

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Succeeding insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c. prepaid If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach the office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1957

TAX REDUCTIONS

Majority of Canadians are firmly convinced that fear of inflation in official circles at Ottawa must not be allowed to cheat them of tax cute to which mounting budgetary surplus indicates they are entitled. Proposal that is aimed at reconciling public clamor for tax relief with dangers of inflation is found in presidential address of Mr. A. C. Ashforth at annual meeting of Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Mr. Ashforth rightly believes that it is "undesirable to leave the surplus in the hands of the Government." Should the official view at Ottawa be that to reduce taxes under existing economic conditions would heigh ten the danger of inflation, Mr. Ashforth believes that it is still necessary that "some way . . . be found to give the public the benefit of a tax reduction." This could be done without increasing the inflationary potential, he points out, by having the Government issue non-assignable savings certificates to taxpayers, to become negotiable or to be redeemed only when inflationary pressures decline.

Most people, to be sure, would prefer immediate tax reductions. After all, a bird in hand is worth two in the bush, particularly when the bush is concealing new inflationary forces. Nevertheless, Mr. Ashforth's proposal would be a desirable alternative should Finance Minister Harris decide to withhold direct and immediate tax relief when he brings down the budget.

Say you saw it in The Delia Times

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

"There seems to be no relief in sight for the perennial farm labor shortage." So delegates to the recent federal-provincial farm labor conference in Ottawa were told by Mr. L. J. Rutchison of the Department of Agriculture. Although farm labor has been particularly scarce in Saskatchewan, the problem is general throughout the Prairie region. Western farmers faced with a serious labor situation, are naturally dismayed by Immigration Minister Pickersgill's recent statement in London that although some 10,000 Hungarian refugees will have entered Canada "I wouldn't be worried about trying to take another 10,000 to 15,000 starting about the first of March."

Why this apparently abitrary decision of Mr. Pickersgill's to limit the movement of Hungarian refugees to Canada to 25,000? Why his belief that further arrivals after the end of January should be deferred until the spring?

It took a revolution and the ruthless massacre of thousands of innocent Hungarians by Soviet troops to prod the Immigration Department to divest itself of the restrictive influence of years of lethargy and red type. Must it take another revolution and another massacre to convince Mr. Pickersgill that Canadian humanitarianism knows no bounds?

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Fact that Trans-Canada highway is still unfinished after six years, despite high level of national prosperity, while first trans-continental railway, built in 1880's, when country had population of only four-and-a-half million and was relatively poor, was finished in five years, is regarded by *Peterborough Examiner* as a "queer comment on the new Canada, obviously rich, supposedly vigorous, reputedly forceful." Explanation is simple. Canada's first trans-continental railway was built under private enterprise. High way construction, including Trans-Canada highway, is form of government enterprise.

Local and District

A Men's Open Bonspiel will be held in Delia on January 21st.

* * *

Delia Legionaires beat C.N.R. of Hanna 6-4 on Monday night.

* * *

To be given away,—a Collie pup, two months old. Contact Fred Mason.

* * *

Mrs Joe O'Hara and family, of Edmonton, were recent visitors with relatives in Delia.

* * *

Bonnie Jean Sinclair has been a patient in Hanna Hospital for the past week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred DeMan of Joffre spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. DeMan.

* * *

Winner of the Mixed Bonspiel in Delia was Andy Mason's rink consisting of Phyllis Olsen, Donna Limpert and Hardy Friedley.

* * *

The Delia Sea Cadets are sponsoring a ball, to be held in the new Community Hall on Friday evg, January 25th. Everyone welcome. Bob Hoy's orchestra will supply the music.

* * *

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Doull were Albert Bendenson and a friend Frank Bendenson from Mariwayne. They left today for a 3 month visit to Honoluiu.

* * *

The annual meeting of the local branch Canadian Legion will be held in the new Community Hall, Delia, on Saturday next, January 19th, at 8 p.m. Erection of officers for the ensuing year will be held, together with general business, and social evening will follow.

* * *

The weather has been very cold during the past week, with below zero temperatures. At present writing (Wednesday), mild weather has returned to the prairies, with overcast skies and a rise of 30 degrees above zero around mid-day.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

W. G. MALAHER, Director, Research Department, EARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

SOME FACTORS AFFECTING WHEAT COSTS

A Commentary

Two factors which are always in the background and which stand to affect the price of wheat somewhere along the line, to a greater or lesser extent, have come into play most more prominently during recent months. They are first, greatly increased ocean freight rates, and second, the increasing spread between the Canadian and the U.S. dollar.

As a direct result of the Suez Canal situation, and the active competition in the freight market for all available tonnage, ocean freight rates have continued to spiral upwards and now stand at an average of about 50% higher than they were a year ago. This increase in ocean rates does not, of course, affect the Western farmer directly, being borne by the importer; but since to him it does represent an added cost, it may mean that there will be a tendency to substitute more home grown wheat in the grist or to import more sparingly.

The dollar exchange factor, on the other hand, is reflected to a considerable degree in the price received for wheat in Canada and ultimately in our final payment received by the Western Canadian farmer. Each cent the premium on the Canadian dollar has been so high as 4⅜ and since most business is done on the basis of the U.S. dollar, this means, in effect, that every time our dollar advances, as is the case with the price on many other raw materials exported Canada stands to lose that much more.

At the moment, there appears to be no immediate prospect of either of the factors mentioned diminishing in importance, to any extent.

Selkirk Does Well In P.E.I.

Selkirk wheat has performed well in yield trials at Charlottetown, P.E.I. over the past three years. In comparison with Acadia, the variety most commonly grown on the Island, average yields per acre have been 92.7 bushels for Selkirk and 80.7 bushels for Acadia. Considering the superior rust resistance of Selkirk, its better milling quality, and the preference of most growers for hard wheat, there is a probability that Selkirk will displace Acadia in P.E.I.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 17, 18, 19, and 20 All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17 —

5:30 p.m. Recital.
6:00 " Make Mine Music.
6:30 " Road Report, Alberta Memos.
6:35 " Children's Corner.
6:45 " The McLaurin Story.
7:45 " Hometowns.
8:00 " CBC News Weather.
8:45 " Byline.
8:50 " Glen Hjarnson, Sports.
9:00 " Jazz Workshop.
9:30 " Eastside.
9:35 " Hosting Reporter.
9:30 " Designed for You.
10:00 " CBC National news. Roundup, Talk.
5:30 " Citizens' Forum.
9:15 " Vancouver Concert.
10:00 " Winnipeg Drama.
10:30 " Evenside.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.
11:15 " University Series.
11:30 " Marine Investigator.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18

3:30 p.m. Instrumental Series.
4:00 " Make Mine Music.
4:30 " Road Report, Alberta Memos.
5:00 " Children's Corner.
5:30 " Into the Light
6:00 " CBC News, Weather.
6:15 " Byline.
6:20 " Glen Hjarnson, Sports.
6:30 " Beat Companions.
7:00 " Ra-side.
7:15 " Hosting Reporter.
7:30 " Nation's Business
7:45 " Piano Four Hands.
8:00 " CBC National News, Roundup. Talk.
8:30 " Conversation.
9:00 " Songs of My People.
9:30 " Music From Montreal.
10:00 " Vancouver Drama.
10:30 " Halifax Symphony Orch.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.
11:15 " Northern Messenger.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19

4:00 p.m. CBC News, Weather.
4:15 " Rosalie's Choice.
4:30 " Teen Tunes.
5:00 " Buff Estes Septet.
5:15 " Hosting Reporter.
5:30 " This West.
5:45 " Sports College.
6:00 " Prairie Sports Final.
6:25 " CBC News
6:30 " V.H.L. Hockey.
8:00 " Organ Music.
8:30 " CBC National News.
8:35 " Winnipeg Pops Concert.
9:30 " Prairie Schooner.
10:00 " Halifax Theatre.
10:30 " Interlude.
10:50 " Hotel Downbeat.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.
11:15 " Sports Desk.
11:30 " Moods in music.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20

2:30 p.m. Critically Speaking.
3:00 " N.Y. Philharmonic.
4:30 " CBC News.
4:35 " Ask the Weatherman.
4:45 " Weather
4:45 " In Reply.
5:00 " U.N. On the Record
5:15 " The Four Gentlemen.
5:30 " Little Symphonies.
6:00 " Toronto Pops Concert.
7:00 " Pacific Playhouse.
7:30 " Organ Recital.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " Weekend Review.
8:30 " Our Special Speaker.
8:50 " Sunday Chorale.
9:00 " Winnipeg Symphony.
10:05 " CBC News.
11:00 " CBC News, Weather.

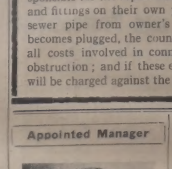
VILLAGE OF DELIA

BYLAW No. 212

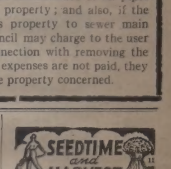
To Establish Responsibility For Breakage and, or Plugging Water and Sewer Pipes.

Whereas the council of the Village of Delia enacts that all users of the water and sewer system are responsible for the repair and maintenance of all pipes and fittings on their own property; and also, if the sewer pipe from owner's property to sewer main becomes plugged, the council may charge to the user all costs involved in connection with removing the obstruction; and if these expenses are not paid, they will be charged against the property concerned.

Appointed Manager



D. E. WALLACE, who was born in Halifax, N.S., and graduated in arts from Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., has been appointed manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway's department of public relations. Mr. Wallace has been assistant manager of the department since its formation in 1945. Following his graduation from Acadia University he served with the Halifax Chronicle, the Canadian Press and the Financial Post and received his M.A. in economics from the University of Toronto in 1934.



By Dr. F. I. Greenay, Director, Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sponsored by the following companies: Federal Pioneer, Alberta Pacific, Canadian Consolidated, Paterson, McKahn, Parish & Hazlehurst, James Richardson, Midland and Quebec Grain.

FROSTED SEED GERMINATES POORLY

The early frosts of last September caused severe crop damage in many districts of the Province of the Prairie Provinces. As a result the ability of the grain to germinate has been seriously impaired.

Germination Results. Our own Seed Laboratory has completed germination tests on hundreds of farmers' seed samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax from the 1956 crop with the following results. Of 804 samples of wheat tested, 32% were affected by frost. The majority of the frosted samples germinated poorly—less than 65%. The average germination for all frosted wheat samples was 71%, whereas the average for all non-frosted samples was 88%. A similar situation was found in barley, with 34% of the samples being damaged by frost. Owing to frost damage, the germination picture in oats is very serious this year. No less than 59% of the farmers' seed samples of oats we tested for germination was found to be affected by frost. Many of the frosted oat samples germinated less than 50%, and the average for all frosted samples was only 51%. In comparison, the average germination of the non-frosted oat samples was 89%. With regard to flax. Our seed germination tests show that much of the flax seed harvested in Western Canada in 1956 is suffering from frost damage. The best advice we can give to flax growers is: (1) Be sure and have your seed tested for germination. (2) Exercise special care in cleaning your flax seed. (3) Treat all of your flax seed this Spring with one of the recommended mercury seed treatment chemicals.

Conclusions. Farmers should not take a chance on using frost-damaged seed for seed. Free germination tests are offered by local Agents of the Line Elevator Companies listed above, and by other organizations. Play safe—get your seed tested for germination now. Use only "good seed" in 1957—seed that is pure to variety, healthy, high-germinating, and free of weed seeds. Make sure that the vitality of the seed you plant this Spring has not been damaged by frost.

Jim's cheque is one of two million

It's pay day—and in one quick trip to the bank Jim will have his cheque cashed, a deposit made, his bank book written up. He likes this safe, convenient way of handling money.

Jim's cheque is only one of two million written every day by Canadians, paying each other for goods and services. They represent 90 per cent of all transactions involving money, and speedy, skilled handling of cheques by the chartered banks is essential to the smooth functioning of the economy.

For customers who write cheques frequently, there is a current account; for people whose main purpose is to save, a savings account.

Your local branch provides these and other banking services of value to everyone.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY

Total Cars Impounded, 582

In the first two months of the new provincial law which requires motorists to show a pink card as proof of financial responsibility after being involved in an accident, 582 cars were impounded in Alberta by the police, according to the provincial motor vehicles branch.

In November, 152 cars were returned to their owners when proof of financial responsibility had been provided, compared with 140 cars in the same category in October.

On Dec 6, the provincial government was in possession of 295 cars which had been impounded,

Advertise in "The Delia Times"